THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 158

**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

World Gaze Fixed on Spain

Best Interests Against War

Relief in Need of Self-Help

¶ **The world waits** with watchful eyes on the Spanish situation, as hints of a joint Italo-German punitive expedition against the Loyalist government are added to Italy's announced intention of keeping Italian warships in Spanish waters, not only to protect Fascist shipping but to discourage traffic in contraband materials of war. Will Italy's decision result in a clash with Russian ships now crossing the Mediterranean with war supplies? Would this constitute an international incident? Although Italy's patrol of Spanish waters is not greatly different from that of the international patrol system authorized by the London non-intervention committee, Italy's withdrawal from the committee gives her ships the status not of peace patrol but of war vessels acting solely for the Italian government. Discreet silence is maintained in Rome officially, and agitation in the press for an expedition against the Valencia government is not given strong credence. The general feeling is that Italy does not propose to aggravate the situation by precipitate action. The adjustments are now too delicate to permit of further gestures.

¶ **Reich Minister of War von Blomberg** reaches Italy where he will interview Mussolini. Whispers of a military alliance between the totalitarian states, occasioned by the visit, and agitated by the Spanish incident, are not received enthusiastically in Germany. While the Reich has bent toward Italy and Italy has inclined Reichward, in mutual sympathy for the Spanish Fascists, it is nevertheless generally understood that Germany's best interests lie in establishing better relations with England, the British Commonwealth and with the United States, since in this direction lies Germany's most logical opportunity to secure raw materials, credits, and colonies. The assumption that the present difficulty over the Spanish incident need be met by force and governed by political sympathies, has not as much weight behind it as the supposition that neither Germany nor Italy desires to precipitate a conflict which would secure, at best, fewer advantages than might be gained through peaceful bargaining processes.

¶ **Britain's new** Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, sounds a retreat and wins a victory. His decision to drop the unpopular national defense contribution tax (his own idea of financing rearmament) reassures critics who doubted his diplomatic flexibility. On top of his popular repudiation of an unpopular plan, he grasps a victory by securing a new measure which will yield £10,000,000 more than his tax would have secured from industrial profits. The new tax is on the gross amount of profits and is generally conceded to be more fair to more people, with the additional advantage of simplicity. There may not be a vast difference between arming for war or arming for peace, but peace is a much pleasanter thing to pay for.

¶ **President Roosevelt's** billion-and-a-half relief bill passes the House practically unchanged, and now goes to the Senate, where it will be met by a proposal to reduce the amount to one billion. The President says his estimate is the minimum needed to care for 1,700,000 individuals expected in the ranks of the WPA next year. WPA projects, says the President, are the only trowels capable of spreading relief thin enough. There would be no general objection to the President's program if only one heard more from him as to how self-reliance is to be made thick enough.

¶ **A week of bitter** dispute over the collective bargaining issue in the seven-state steel strike comes to a close with the opponents still miles apart. Neither the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, which called the strike, nor the three big independent steel concerns, against which strikes were called, show any disposition to compromise. One steel concern, the Republic, proposes to continue operations despite picket lines and warns of arms stored within the plant to protect property and workmen. Collective bargaining is being met by collective opposition while the solution calls for collective common sense.

¶ **Another champion** for the vitality and activity of age rises to combat the assumption that advanced years necessarily bring on a slow down of mental capabilities. The notion that man's mental potentialities may be measured by years, says Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, leads far from truth. Many a young man of 30 becomes so mentally "set" that he ceases mentally to grow, but the "open, alert, vigorous, well-disciplined mind, bent upon the achievement of high ideals . . . is youthful by nature no matter how many years have passed over it." Yes, more people are coming to realize years are but a measure of time but time is no measure of intelligence.

Seeds for Hitler Sent From Japan

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, June 2

One hundred bags of Japanese chrysanthemum and morning glory seeds were sent to Chancellor Hitler of Germany today by the Japanese Women's International Good Will Association as evidence of Japan's friendship for the Reichsführer.

Premiers Debate Pact for Pacific At Empire Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 2—A memorandum by Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons of Australia adumbrating a "regional understanding and pact of non-aggression by the countries of the Pacific conceived in the spirit of the principles of the League of Nations" was discussed today at a meeting at 10 Downing Street of the chief delegates of the Imperial Conference.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain occupied the chair, and the other participants were the Prime Ministers of Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, and the chief Indian representatives.

Plans Only Tentative

The proceedings began with a statement by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on the situation in Spain, but the main discussion was on the Pacific, its safety, its trade and its shipping.

The meeting was behind closed doors and official particulars made available at its close indicate that the plans considered were tentative only, none of the delegates being in position to make concrete proposals apart from the governments of which they respectively are heads.

Subsidy Fund Proposed

Some significance attaches, nevertheless, to a scheme which has meanwhile found publication here unofficially, claiming to represent Australian views on the long-discussed question of subsidizing British Empire steamers to compete with similarly supported American vessels plying between North America and Australia and New Zealand. This scheme is based upon a report on this question prepared last December by the Imperial Shipping Committee; an authoritative inter-Empire body presided over by Sir Halford Mackinder.

The scheme proposed that the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Britain should subsidize to the extent of £2,500,000 (Britain's share being 50 per cent) the building of an up-to-date 25,000-ton passenger vessel for the Canadian-Australasian line plying between Vancouver, Auckland and Sydney, to replace the now somewhat out-of-date vessel on that route, a second liner to be constructed later.

Child Labor Test Sought By New Deal

Court Challenged as Drive Opens for Wage-Hour Legislation

Old Ruling Assailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, called on Congress today for a bold, direct challenge of the Supreme Court's famous ruling that it cannot regulate the product of child labor in interstate commerce. In one of the most militant addresses ever heard from a government attorney in discussing the high court, Mr. Jackson denounced the famous 5-4 ruling in the child labor case, and argued in behalf of the constitutionality of the new, far-reaching, hours and wages bill.

The Jackson speech this morning marked the opening of public hearings on the latest big Roosevelt effort to put federal control over the conditions of labor in America. Frankly accepting the thesis that the so-called "liberal" element is in the ascendency on the Supreme Court, Mr. Jackson cited case after case of this term's New Deal victories in the tribunal to bolster up his argument for the new measure. Taking the position that the time to strike for the new social approach is while the iron is hot, Mr. Jackson quoted Chief Justice Hughes in the Wagner Act cases, and in the reversal of the minimum wage case.

Quotes Holmes Views

"During this flash of liberalism," he declared, "that illuminates a record otherwise pretty black for labor, we may reasonably hope that after being balked a score of years Congress will now be sustained in adding to the list of interstate contraband what Mr. Justice Holmes so aptly called 'the product of ruined lives,' and in establishing commerce among the states on the basis of industrial justice to disadvantaged men."

It was not only in the matter of child labor in which Mr. Jackson called on Congress to act, but in the other aspects of adverse labor conditions covered in the new bill, sweatshops, espionage, employment of professional strikebreakers, the product of all of which would be banned in interstate commerce under the measure.

Mr. Jackson's speech was almost a summary of the work of the historic term of the Supreme Court just over in its citations. He quoted Chief Justice Hughes in the Kentucky whip case to bolster his theses that Congress has a direct and rightful interest in upholding working standards and conditions. Again and again he cited the dissenting opiinons of Oliver Wendell Holmes in times past from which President

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Propaganda in Spanish War: Contradictory News Reports Confuse American Opinion

Danger Seen in Drawing Public Into Two Camps of Democracies and Dictatorships—Borah Presses for Arms Ban in Case of 'Act of War'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—The tides of propaganda are swirling with new intensity around the American people as the European situation arising from the Spanish war remains tense. From foreign and domestic sources alike, partly self-induced and partly imposed from the outside, these propaganda influences would force Congress, the Executive, and the people themselves into strong lines of action toward the European crisis.

Thus far, the Administration and the Senate Foreign Relations Committe have stood firm against being rushed by propagandist groups into hasty action. Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—whose minority leader, Senator William E. Borah, is urging strong action in disapproval of Italian and German policies—announced today that his committee would make no move toward invocation of the neutrality act in the present crisis because such action at present "might endanger our own peace."

One group would like to see the United States more strongly rebuke the authoritarian powers—Italy and Germany—and take a vehement moral line against such acts as the bombing of Guernica and the bombardment of Almeria. Pressure from this group is directed toward the application of an arms and war materials embargo against Italy and Germany, under the Neutrality Act.

Another group, probably smaller in size, is sympathetic with the insurgent cause in Spain, and hence opposes application of the Neutrality Act. This group considers that the American people have been "deceived by propaganda" because of the obvious sympathy being manifest for the Loyalists. So they are trying to counteract this sentiment with propaganda of their own.

Gruesomely illustrated pamphlets and publications of different types have poured in upon the desks of Washington newspaper correspondents, among other people, all seeking to stir up sentiment on one side or the other. There is a "Spanish news service," published by the "Spanish Information Bureau," with a New York address, which sends copious mimeographed releases to newspaper offices, sympathetic with the Loyalist cause.

And to confuse the picture still further, the very news dispatches from European centers, though transmitted by American agencies, are baffling in their contradictions. It is next to impossible for American readers, seeking to be objective, to tell whether the German cruiser Deutschland fired upon Loyalist planes first, or whether the planes committed an aggression by dropping bombs upon the craft lying peacefully at anchor. Plainly, one side or the other is deliberately deceiving the public, but it is impossible to tell which.

Yet alert citizens are beginning

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

$60,000,000 Set As Estimated Tax On Baker Estate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—The federal and New York state governments will take about $60,000,000 in inheritance levies on the estate of George F. Baker, banker of this city, who passed on in Honolulu last Sunday, it was estimated here today. This will constitute about three fourths of the value of the estate, which was placed at about $80,000,000. When Mr. Baker's father, George F. Baker Sr., passed on in 1931, the estate was appraised at $73,000,000. Inheritance levies then were $13,700,000. Thus, while Mr. Baker Sr. was able to bequeath to his heirs five sixths of his accumulated wealth six years ago, Mr. Baker Jr. will be able to convey

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

Amelia Earhart At Venezuela In Second-Day Hop

MIAMI, Fla., June 2 (AP)—Pan American Airways reported that Amelia Earhart landed at Carapito, Venezuela, at 10:18 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) today after a flight from San Juan, Puerto Rico.

It was expected that she and her avigator, Capt. J. Noonan, would remain overnight there and take oft tomorrow for Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. From there she probably would proceed to Natal by way of Para, Brazil.

Due to the fact that the landing field at Paramaribo is in the jungle outside the town and the difference in time which might make it impossible to arrive before dusk, it was considered inadvisable for Miss Earhart to continue until tomorrow.

The distance from Carapito to Paramaribo is approximately 750 miles, about the same as today's flight from San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 2 (AP) — Amelia Earhart lifted her silvery, twin-motored monoplane into the second leg of her projected "just for fun" flight around the world today, heading for Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1000 miles away.

The take-off at 6:50 a. m. (5:50 a. m., E. S. T.) had been considerably delayed while the airwoman awaited weather reports from Trinidad

Owing to the shortness of the Pan American airfield, Miss Earhart's ship could not take off with its full capacity. Just before departure the pilot said it was most likely she would refuel at Carapito.

Japan's Premier Puts Party Men In New Cabinet

TOKYO, June 2 (AP)—Prince Fumimaro Konoye departed today from the hostile attitude that brought about the downfall of the Government of Premier Senjuro Hayashi and named members of Japan's two strongest political parties to the Cabinet he is forming.

The Prince, commanded by Emperor Hirohito to form a Government that would end the continued succession of political crises, was believed to have reconciled the political leaders with their opponents in the army and navy.

Chikuhei Nakashim of the Seiyukai was named Minister of Railways, and Ryutaro Nagai of the Minseito was appointed Minister of Communications.

Previously, Lieut. Gen. Hajime Sugiyama had indicated the support of the army by agreeing to retain the Ministry of War portfolio he had held in the resigned Hayashi Cabinet.

Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, who had given the navy's support to the army-inspired program of the recent Government, likewise retained the post of Minister of Marine.

Although General Sugiyama and Admiral Yonai agreed to remain in the new Government only on condition that Premier-designate Konoye would pledge a strong building program for the army and navy and purification of politics, the Prince seemingly was meeting with success in forming a Cabinet along coalition lines.

The two remaining posts of importance to be filled were those of the Foreign and Finance Ministries.

Veterans Bloc Retains Power Over Congress

Overriding of Veto on Insurance Measure Shows Strength

Fourth Extension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—Congress demonstrated conclusively yesterday that when it comes to veterans' matters, it is in permanent revolt against any restrictions, no matter how justified by economy or other considerations. It did this when both chambers overrode by large majorities President Roosevelt's veto of a five-year extension of temporary veterans' term insurance policies originally issued during the World War.

The House vote was 368 to 13 and the Senate vote 69 to 12. Beneficiaries consist of 23,000 World War veterans who have as yet failed to convert their temporary policies into permanent ones, although they were originally issued for a five-year period only. The five years has been three times extended previously and this is the fourth extension. Since the first issuance of the policies 85 per cent of the holders have converted. Yesterday's action, therefore, benefits only 15 per cent of the original group of policy holders.

Bill Called Unfair

When he vetoed the bill President Roosevelt said he did not believe the proposed extension was "warranted, or ultimately would prove profitable to the individuals concerned." He asserted also that it would be unfair to the veterans who have converted and would reduce the dividends payable to individuals in the larger group.

In asking Congress to override the veto veterans bloc leaders conceded this last point of the President's, but held that at least 20,000 of the 23,000 temporary policy holders would have to give up their insurance protection altogether if the veto were allowed to stand.

Example Is Cited

An example of the situation is provided by a retired naval officer here who took out a $10,000 temporary policy in 1918 under the impression that he was obtaining a regular policy which would give him insurance protection for life. His premiums on this policy have by this time equaled the amount of protection. He learned for the first time when the President vetoed the extension that he would have absolutely nothing to show for all these years of premium payments if he failed to convert. At present he is paying $67 a month on his temporary policy. If he converted to a permanent policy it would cost him $130 a month. Had the extension not been enacted he would have been forced to give up the policy entirely and sacrifice any return on his premium payments since 1918 because of the increased cost. He and several of his colleagues insist that the true character of the policies they held was never explained or made clear to them. Whether the fault is theirs for not reading their policies carefully or not, the fact remains that this group would have suffered severely had Congress not gone over the veto.

The suffering or hardships of a group of veterans is one spectacle to which Congress is always sympathetic. The appeal for the rescue of this group was answered promptly. Both houses voted on the same day by majorities which were well over the required two thirds.

College Speaker

Acme

Dr. Virginia C. Gildersleeve
Dean of Barnard College

Duties of Parents Forced on College, Dean Tells Girls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—American institutions of higher education for women have had to assume many functions formerly held by parents and carried on through family living, in the opinion of Dr. Virginia C. Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College.

Addressing the members of Barnard's 1937 graduating class yesterday, Dean Gildersleeve mentioned social training, vocational guidance and even the development of poise and manners as relatively new functions of the college. Such a procedure, she said, made modern education for women an expensive process.

"I was speaking to the parents particularly," Dean Gildersleeve said today, "and therefore, I thought it might be of interest to point out to them that colleges have taken over duties of parents to a very considerable extent during recent years in response partly to a popular demand.

"Secondly, as regards recreation, when I was an undergraduate, the college took no interest in our recreation. I happened to have an elder brother who brought me up to enjoy music. Today, an elaborately organized department of music helps students to enjoy opera and concerts, as well as to play and sing music themselves for recreational purposes. Furthermore, through training in games, sports, camping and other activities, the college helps students to develop means of enjoyment.

"Third, when I was an undergraduate, the college did not take any interest in training us to be citizens, nor in political education.

"Again, the matter of vocational advice, as to just what careers they should take up, is now considered the responsibility of the college. It helps a girl to decide what line of work she wants to follow and to find a job for her."

Britain Acts To Get Reich Co-operation

Italy's Threat to Blockade Spanish Ports Believed Mainly Propaganda

Tension Eased

German War Minister's Visit to Mussolini Held Not Aimed at Closer Entente

The neutral powers—headed by Britain—are moving as speedily as possible to bring Germany and Italy back within the International Non-Intervention Committee and its patrol of Spain.

London is reported by the Associated Press as considering joint naval action to obviate the necessity of an Italian blockade of Spanish ports, as threatened by Rome. In other words, the non-interventionist powers may move to guarantee safety for patrol ships in Spanish waters, whatever the attitude of the combatants may be toward such moves.

President Roosevelt goes over the Spanish situation with his closest advisers on foreign affairs, after receiving reports from American diplomats in Europe. Norman H. Davis went from New York to share in the discussions.

Germany's Minister of War has gone to Italy—as planned for a long time—and it is stated from Rome than this visit has nothing to do with the troubles in Spain or the Deutschland incident. It is generally indicated, to the contrary, that Berlin's eyes are focused more and more on London and that the importance of the Rome-Berlin axis is not pre-eminent at the moment.

Meantime, the Soviet officials at the Kremlin continue their policy of watchful waiting.

On all sides it would seem that the Spanish situation has definitely cooled down, from the international point of view, and that there is hourly less likelihood of the conflict spreading.

German's War Minister On Scheduled Rome Visit; No Closer Alliance Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 2—Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg, Reich Minister of War, today left Berlin by air for Italy, where he is paying one week's visit as guest of the Italian army.

This visit will include interviews with Premier Mussolini of Italy, who is understood to be not greatly pleased with the success which Marshal von Blomberg is reported to have achieved as the Reich's official representative at the British commonwealth coronation.

Those who seek to see in the present visit what will amount in everything but name to a military alliance between these two totalitarian states are very wide of the mark, according to reliable information here.

Looking to London

The Third Reich has gone a considerable way with Italy in the Spanish war, probably much further than its military advisers approve, and in consequence Italy has gone far to meet Germany's aspirations in Central Europe. But it has long been clear that Germany has far more interest in what is happening in London in establishing better relations with England, with the rest of the British Commonwealth and with the United States.

This is easily understandable since only from those powers and from France can Germany get what she particularly needs at present—namely, raw materials, credits and colonies. The Italian aims in Spain are certainly more ambitious than are Germany's. All this country needs in Spain, according to the statement of more than one of its leaders, are raw materials, especially metallic ores, and if Germany could obtain them in some other way then its interest in the Spanish affair would be greatly diminished.

Rome-Berlin Axis

Germany is also following very carefully the economic discussions in London, and, acting on the assumption that an Anglo-American trade understanding is somewhere in the offing, desires to find how she can benefit from such new developments.

The Berlin-Rome axis, despite the publicity it has received, can, it is urged here, be easily over-rated.

It is explained as an arrangement which has helped both partners in their struggle to strengthen their new feelings of nationhood against the older democracies and so long as Germany does not establish a better understanding with Britain it will continue to have great value. But the moment this latter development takes place, then the Berlin-Rome axis may continue to exist but it will become much less important. It is clear also that the German side often acts more as a restraining than an impelling force, especially where Spain is concerned. For the Reich neither wants, nor is prepared in reserves, whether of men or materials, for a European war.

Leading today's Magazine Section is an article by Professor Elliott of Harvard on the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Economics in the News

The New NRA—A Ghost of the Blue Eagle Returns in the New Connery Bill —Putting Up Basic Wages Without Price or Production Control

—By H. B. E.—

The best thing that can be said about the Connery bill is that it sets at rest the fears of a return of the Blue Eagle. The Connery bill is merely a ghost of the NRA. It vests in a five-man board sitting in Washington, D. C., the power to lay down fair labor conditions in industries in interstate commerce. Those conditions comprise the abolition of child labor, a federal maximum hour law, and a federal minimum wage law. All these purposes were contained in the invalidated industrial recovery act, but they were tied to a plan for the codification of industry into cartels, which suspended free competition in favor of regulated competition. Through these powers of self-government industry was able to recoup itself for higher wages out of consumers' purses, and take more besides. No such codification, happily, is provided in the new bill; the labor provisions stand alone.

There are social and political implications in the new bill which are equally important with its economic implications. Let us list them:

1. The bill provides for a considerable centralization of power.
2. The bill will create a fresh body of administrative law.
3. The bill will open the way to political establishment of labor conditions.

* * *

As to item No. 1, the lesson of history is that overmuch centralization endangers the unity of the Republic. As Governor of New York, Mr. Roosevelt several times remarked upon the political evils of overcentralization. How much is overmuch I do not profess to know. But there can be no doubt that centralization would be fomented vastly under the Connery bill. In this respect, the real meaning of the Connery bill may be appreciated when we think of it as a method of introducing internal tariffs to America. The tariff making, however, would not be in the hands of the states; it would be vested in a board in Washington. This means that regulation of these tariffs would call for constant lobbying and bickering in Washington.

Some experience of such a situation developed before the invalidation of the NRA. Southerners felt the differential in textile wages in their favor was not wide enough; northerners insisted it was too wide. Their contentions aroused a good deal of north-south acerbity in newspapers. It was a common observation at the time that the American "rope of sand" was being subjected to a good deal of tugging by such economic differences transplanted onto a political stage. Already we have printed a story as to the benefits that New England will gain from the Connery bill. Will the South acquiesce in such benefits merely on the edict of a Washington board?

It would seem that in this measure centralization could at least be tempered by the concurrent setting up of regional boards. After all, the aim of the Connery bill is not to equalize labor costs of production; that is, to produce what is sometimes called competitive equality. The purpose of the bill is to put an end to "sub-standard" labor practices. This could be done by regional boards no less than by a central board, and without inviting the dangers of overcentralization.

Item No. 2 refers to the growth of administrative law. This is law by the ruling of bureaucrats called upon to execute and administer certain general principles laid down by the legislature. The Connery bill calls for such a blank check. Doubtless, in the Government's assumption of responsibility for economic affairs, there is need for some administrative law, as, for instance, in the SEC. But those who believe in "a government of laws, not men" will look critically at the largesse of administrative law which would be granted under the Connery bill.

The Brownlow report had some sharp things to say about the "headless fourth branch of government," exemplified in the independent administrative tribunals. The reference was precisely to such tribunals as would be set up by the Connery bill. Mr. Brownlow and his colleagues insisted that all the administrative units in the Government should be brought under the President's aegis. If government reorganization on Brownlow lines is legislated, then the Labor Standards Board would become an appurtenance of the White House. But this reform would not make the administrative tribunals any more inviting to those who think of some of them as merely a yielding to what Lord Moulton calls "the lust of governing." It would simply make government more efficient; that is all.

In the Connery bill care is taken to make allowance for appeal to the courts against any ruling of the Labor Standards Board. At first glance the clause may seem to acquit the measure of adding to administrative law. But the clause is deceptive. What the courts would pass upon would be the legal validity of the board's order. Under the Connery bill, Congress delegates such massive powers that no court could deny the "legal validity" of almost any ruling on wages and hours. Of course, the entire proposal may be found unconstitutional. That is a different matter. If there is no question as to its constitutionality, then the board would be practically relieved, it seems to me, of fears of being overruled by a court in the event a complaint is made against one of its rulings.

* * *

As to item No. 3, it is inevitable that politics will intrude to an unknown extent upon decisions of the Labor Standards Board. Whether the intrusion will be successful depends in some part upon the constitution of the board. Happily NRA did not play politics. But it did sanction an agreement between Appalachian coal producers and the United Mine Workers to eliminate southern wage differentials—greatly to the discomfiture of southern coal mines in which labor was unorganized. Prof. C. F. Roos, former director of research of the NRA, in his book "NRA Economic Planning," mentions this incident as an example of intimidation, and adds: "It is but a step from such action" to pressure for political purposes, such as the punishment of "a recalcitrant Congressman by revoking an exemption previously granted to factories in his district and thus pauperizing it. Similarly, an unscrupulous administration conceivably could destroy political opponents in an entire section through co-operation of its party cohorts in a program of shortening hours drastically in an industry so as to affect the section quite adversely."

1787—The Constitution—1937

Opposition to Monarchy Stressed During Debate on Federal Executive

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 1, 1787

Dread specters of monarchy cast shadows across the debate today in the Federal Convention on the form to be taken by the executive authority in the prospective new national government.

Whether the Executive should consist of one person or three, how it should be chosen, with what powers and for what term of years were all discussed—with the result only that a term of seven years was decided on by a very narrow vote and statements adopted, "that a National Executive be instituted . . . with power to carry into effect the national laws."

James Wilson, whose reputation in law and political science makes him one of the leaders of the Pennsylvania delegation, moved that the Executive consist of a single person. Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina supported this but opposed giving such an executive the power of peace or war. A single magistrate, said Mr. Wilson, would give the most energy, dispatch and responsibility to the office.

Randolph Opposes Idea

Governor Randolph, however, strenuously opposed the idea. He regarded unity in the executive power as being the very embryo of monarchy.

"We have no motive to be governed by the British Government as our prototype," he said. "The fixed genius of the people of America requires a different form of government. I do not see why vigor, dispatch and responsibility cannot be found in three men as well as one man. The Executive ought to be independent. It ought therefore in order to support its independence to consist of more than one."

Mr. Sherman of Connecticut said he considered the executive magistracy as nothing more than an in-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Day-by-Day History

No newspaper-man "covered" one of the most important stories in United States history—the making of the Constitution at the Federal convention in 1787.

Because of the vital importance today of these debates, in which was forged the still-evolving American form of government, The Christian Science Monitor has "sent" one of its staff writers to "report" the Philadelphia convention, in daily dispatches through Sept. 18.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, June 2, 1937

Radio Comment	4
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	7
The Home Forum	9
Asserting One's True Selfhood [With Spanish Translation]	
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	10
Financial Pages	11-12-13
Sports Page	14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Weekly Magazine Section

Britain's Private League	1-2
The Feathered Quire: Poem	2
Ginger From the Juniors	3
Times Change: Women Never	4
Mosaic of Spring Books	5
Romance of the America's Cup	6
Education: Magazine Editorial	7
Melting Pot of Architecture	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Make Your New York Trip a Sun Deck Holiday at the
MONTCLAIR

Bring your beach togs. Make your New York trip a resort holiday right in Manhattan. High in the clouds is the Casino-in-the-Air, dancing nightly, and a spacious Sun Deck...gay...cool...comfortable... just like the sports deck of an ocean liner!

800 rooms, outside exposure, bath, shower, radio. Single Rooms, $3, double $4, with twin beds $4.50.

HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave. at 49th St. • N.Y.C.

CREATED BY EUROPEAN HAIR STYLISTS THEY WILL STUDY YOUR TYPE
$10.00 Complete
Ends Curled $5.00
MONITOR READER'S OFFER
PERSONALITY HAIR CUTTING SHAMPOOING and INDIVIDUAL FINGER WAVE STYLING, $2.50
FREE CONSULTATION TO MONITOR READERS ON ALL HAIR PROBLEMS PERSONALLY BY
Mons. François
AUTHORITY ON HAIR STYLING
11 East 45th Street, near 5th Avenue
Phone Murray Hill 2-2868
NEW YORK CITY

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

High Court's Power Ruling Held Setback to New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—The Supreme Court's parting shots at the New Deal—taken yesterday after a term in which every decision of any importance had been favorable—are believed to increase greatly the legal obstacles which hedge around the Administration's power policies.

President Roosevelt will send his message on power policy and national planning to Congress tomorrow, it was announced at the White House today, and already it is clear that he will find in Tuesday's decision another opportunity to contend that the Supreme Court stands in the way of national development. For yesterday's decisions interposed three chunky obstacles in the path of New Deal power policy in the severest judicial disappointments of the Administration since last June, when the New York minimum wage law was thrown out.

By the Supreme Court's refusal to review the TVA injunction case, now before Federal Judge Gore, it is interpreted that a final ruling on the legality of TVA may have been postponed until 1939, with all sorts of practical effects on the experiment's development and emulation in other regions.

Judge Gore's Ruling

Judge Gore had issued a preliminary injunction asked by 19 private power companies. The circuit court of appeals dissolved the injunction, but ordered the suit for a permanent injunction back to trial before Judge Gore. The Government asked the Supreme Court to review the circuit court's ruling, claiming the power companies had no basis for complaint. The Supreme Court declines to rule on the case, meaning that several months must elapse for Judge Gore to try the case, decide whether to issue a permanent injunction halting TVA; then the case may go to circuit court and thence to the Supreme Court, and by then it will probably be 1939.

The second ruling halts enforcement for at least another year of the 1935 utility holding company act. The securities and exchange commission, obtainin a favorable decision in the U. S. district court, tried to jump the appeal direct to the Supreme Court, skipping the circuit court of appeals. The Supreme Court declines to permit the procedure.

And in a third field, the court keeps tied up the power program of PWA.

By granting the petition of the Alabama Power Company and Iowa City Light & Power Company for a writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, the Supreme Court maintained the validity of 47 existing injunctions which are holding up 54 projects, most of them having PWA allotments.

In the calculation of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, this decision will "prevent the giving of nationwide employment totaling approximately 95,000,000 man-hours through construction of power projects for which some $51,000,000 had already been allotted by PWA.

Government's Claim

The government, which urged the court to refuse certiorari, based its claim on the fact that five different United States Circuit Courts of Appeals had decided the questions involved in PWA's favor. Such a preponderance of decisions, coupled with the legal reasoning of last week's Social Security Act decision, which the government claims sustains its view, was held to be ample to cause the Supreme Court to permit this litigation to cease.

Now final adjudication of these PWA power grants is put off until next winter. The situation is brought back to precisely the position it occupied a year ago this month, Secretary Ickes claims, although no Circuit Court of Appeals has yet actually sustained the litigations.

"For three long years," says Secretary Ickes, "the utilities have held up these loans. They have lost 13 times in five different Circuit Courts of Appeals with jurisdiction in 22 states. And still the utilities continue their fight to keep the hands of the PWA tied by injunctions for which not a Circuit Court of Appeals in the land has found a legal basis.

Assails Delay

"Chief Justice Taft often said that justice delayed is justice denied, and whatever may be the abstract requirements of technical procedure, if there ever was a case illustrating Chief Justice Taft's dictum, this is it."

The nearest to a ruling that PWA has ever come was in May, 1936, when the Supreme Court allowed a writ of certiorari sought by the Duke Power Company appealing from a PWA victory in a Circuit Court on the same question. The Supreme Court later sent this case back to the lower courts without expressing opinion on the merits, but declaring "delusive interests of haste should not be permitted to obscure substantial requirements of orderly procedure. There is no exigency here. . . ." The Duke case was reheard for the third time in the District Court last February, but still no decision has been rendered.

The Court Record

Seventy-six injunctions have been granted by courts against PWA power projects, efforts to provide employment by use of public works funds in the construction of power facilities. Of them, 20 have been settled out of court. Fifty-six injunctions are still outstanding. Of the 76 total, 21 have been tried by the District Courts, 16 won by the Government and five lost. Thirteen have been decided by five different circuit courts of appeals, and in all cases the Federal Government's right to make loans and grants has been upheld.

A PWA score follows:

	District Won	District Lost	Court of Appeals Won	Court of Appeals Lost
Cases in which PWA was defendant	6	3	5	
Cases in which PWA was not a defendant	10	2	7	1

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3 1917 authorized on July 11, 1918

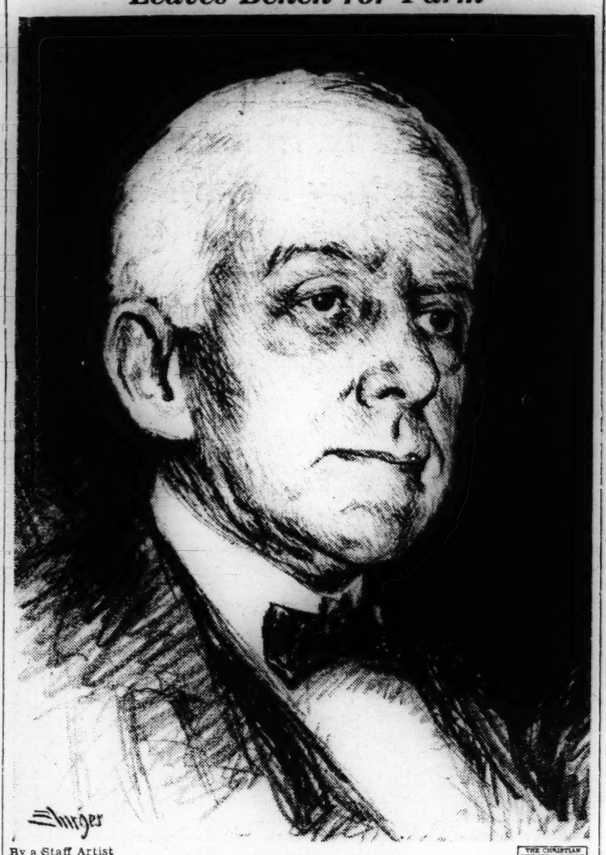
Luscious
Oregon Bing Cherries

Non-Irrigated Tree Ripened. Non-Irrigated fruit has superior quality. You receive them not to exceed five days after they are picked. 5-pound Box $1.50. 10-pound $3.00. Delivered anywhere in U. S. Ready for shipping about June 20th

We made many friends among Monitor Readers last fall with our Oregon Tree-Ripened Peaches.

Beam's Nob Hill Fruit Ranch
The Dalles, Oregon

Leaves Bench for Farm



By a Staff Artist

Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter
The First Member to Retire From the Supreme Court Under New Law

Supreme Court Agrees to Hear Home Loan Case

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The United States Supreme Court in the final session of its spring term today consented to hear a suit against the Administration's home loan policy. The court also agreed to hear attacks upon the Government's gold clause policy and its loans under the Public Works Administration for municipally owned and operated power projects.

In the case affecting the Administration's home loan program, the tribunal agreed to pass on the conviction of Gertrude Kay of New York, charged with violating a section of the Home Owners' Loan Act, prohibiting false statements. She contended the provisions of the act setting up the Home Owners Loan Corporation were unconstitutional.

The court ordered reargument next fall of six cases that had been argued once this term.

Four of these were disputes in which the Federal Government was interested, and the court directed the Department of Justice to present its views concerning them.

This litigation involved efforts of Washington and West Virginia to tax companies building dams for the Federal Government, and an attempt by Washington to regulate operation of tugboats.

The court's action was in line with President Roosevelt's proposal, made in his court reorganization message to Congress that the Department of Justice be notified and permited to intervene in litigation affecting the Government.

The two other cases ordered reargued, on which the court apparently had been unable to reach a decision, involved a Virginia law taxing out-of-state corporations doing a local business and an Illinois status reducing pensions for public schoolteachers.

The court declined to review two new suits against the Wagner Labor Relations Act, which guarantees collective bargaining to workmen.

The reviews were sought by the El Paso Electric Company and a group of its employees, and by the "Independent Workers of Clayton Mark & Co.," of Chicago.

Both groups of litigants contended the act made no provision for a judicial review of decisions by the National Labor Relations Board as to who should represent employees in collective bargaining. The Government, which won in lower courts, opposed a review.

During its past term, which began last October, the court delivered a series of major decisions that gave the Government eleven straight victories and no defeats. Outstanding were rulings upholding the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Social Security law.

Court Associates Pay High Tribute To Van Devanter

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter folded the silk robes of his high office for the last time yesterday, bade official farewell to his associates and became the first member of the Supreme Court to retire under the new law.

(Mr. Justice Van Devanter retired under the new Sumners-McCarran Act, which entitles any Supreme Court justice 70 years of age or more, and having served on the bench for 10 years, to retire. He is assured under the act of retirement pay for life, apart from any power of Congress to alter the compensation. Had Justice Van Devanter resigned under previous laws, his ability to terminate his service would have been dependent upon the President giving his consent and Congress might subsequently alter his salary.)

Chief Justice Hughes and his associates signed a letter of farewell, to which the 78-year-old Justice replied. They wrote Mr. Justice Van Devanter:

"Your decision to avail yourself of the rights and privileges specified in the recent retirement act gives us a poignant sense of regret at the loss of the close association it has been our privilege to enjoy for so many years. Your temperament and industry, your exact knowledge of precedents and practice, and your precision of statement have enabled you to render an invaluable service in our conferences, and your labors have entered into the very warp and woof of the jurisprudence of the court. We shall greatly miss your wise counsel and delightful companionship."

Mr. Justice Van Devanter replied:

"My Dear Brethren:

"I am grateful for your generous words of esteem and affection. Intimate association with you in the work of the court has been to me both enjoyable and inspiring, and I shall carry into my retirement happy memories of that association, together with profound respect and true affection for each and all of you."

Mr. Justice Van Devanter, who practiced law and became a judge in the old frontier country of Wyoming, more than a half century ago, left the bench hopeful that the Chief Justice would call upon him—as is provided in the recently enacted retirement law—to do occasional work in one of the ten circuits.

On his final day in court, Mr. Justice Van Devanter appeared in excellent humor. He mounted the bench with firm step and took his seat between Chief Justice Hughes and Mr. Justice Brandeis. As he sat down he bowed a little and smiled to several friends who had come to court to see him there for the last time.

Today he will go to his Maryland farm, but will continue to maintain his apartment in Washington.

New Court Appointment Held Not Provided For

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 2 (AP)—A city court judge contended today that President Roosevelt has no authority to appoint a successor for Associate Justice Willis Van Devanter of the United States Supreme Court. Judge Patrick J. Keller said a new court member cannot be appointed because "Justice Van Devanter retired and did not resign."

"Justice Van Devanter merely exercised the retirement rights and privileges voted by Congress on March 1, 1937, and no act has yet been passed which provides for the appointment or a replacement for a 'retired' justice," Judge Keller said. The city jurist is a Republican. "Retirement does not create a vacancy on the court," Judge Keller said. "The Constitution provides only three ways for creating a vacancy—death, resignation, and impeachment."

Severity of Court Decisions Shown in Civil Liberty Cases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—It is commonly assumed that the Supreme Court is the defender of civil liberties. In a provocative monograph published by the left wing Civil Liberties Union, which seems certain to arouse controversy, Osmund K. Fraenkel, editor of Mr. Justice Brandeis' collected papers "The Curse of Bigness," examines the Court's record and on the whole denies the claim.

He analyzes 82 leading cases involving constitutional guarantees of civil liberties, and interprets that the Supreme Court has been unfavorable in 45 and favorable in 37. The decisions favorable to civil liberties, he says, cover "less important issues than those unfavorable." Mr. Fraenkel has been counsel for the defense in many famous recent civil liberties cases, notably the deJonge case, involving the Oregon criminal syndicalism law, and the Scottsboro cases.

Mr. Fraenkel begins by listing the limitations and interpretations of the Supreme Court which hedge in the Bill of Rights. Thus, upon Article 1, which lays down the doctrine of religious liberty, has been added the limitation that Congress may prohibit religious practices which are deemed harmful to society.

In the guarantee of freedom of speech, court interpretation has added that Congress may punish utterances supposed to be dangerous to the state. This obviously becomes a matter of interpretation, and has been applied with wide divergencies.

Voting

So on through the clauses of the Bill of Rights, restrictions and inhibitions have grown up. The most notable deviation is from Article XV, stating that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." This restraint on the states is commonly frustrated, without legal redress. Attempts by Congress to punish for interference with voting have been declared unconstitutional, except for national elections.

The greatest and most eloquent defense of civil liberties ever given by the Supreme Court was in ex parte Milligan, shortly after the Civil War, when the tribunal condemned the violations of civil rights during the conflict, saying: "No doctrine, involving more pernicious consequences, was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its (the Constitution's) provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of government."

This dictum, says Mr. Fraenkel, "has had little actual influence on the law; and the spirit which animated it was ignored by the Court during the excitement of the World War."

Martial Law

In the uses of martial law and violation of the basic Anglo-Saxon privilege of habeas corpus, the Supreme Court refused in the case of Pettibone to review a case of virtual kidnaping, but in Sterling vs. Constantin it approved an injunction against the Governor of Texas preventing him from enforcing oil decrees by martial law. "Apparently," concludes Mr. Fraenkel, "the Court is readier to oppose martial law when used against property interests than when used against labor."

The post-Civil War laws to give meaning to the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, says Mr. Fraenkel, were persistently blocked by the Supreme Court. "The majority of the Court," he says, "denied power to Congress. Convictions of persons who beat up and terrorized the freedmen were reversed in Cruikshank v. United States. And convictions of those who persisted in discriminatory practices were set aside in the Civil Rights cases.

"In spite of vigorous dissent in the Civil Rights cases, the court has steadily adhered to the views which were then expressed by the majority. The effect of these decisions has been to prevent Congress from punishing wrongs done to Negroes by private individuals."

Decisions approving of discriminatory treatment of members of the colored race, Mr. Fraenkel says, "may readily serve as grounds for approval of other sorts of racial discrimination. Indeed the court has upheld state laws prohibiting alien ownership of land." In connection with jury service, the court has upheld the right to equality. But in cases involving land ownership by Negroes, the court has been on the whole on the side of civil rights, says Mr. Fraenkel.

In the field of search and seizure, or Negro voting, recourse has been denied.

Speech and Press

Respecting freedom of speech, the Court upheld the Espionage Act of 1917, and permitted the punishment of many persons whose activities were alleged to impede the recruiting of troops. In the case of Abrams it upheld—with dissent from Justice Holmes and Brandeis—a 20-year sentence on a man for the issuance of pamphlets condemning American intervention against the new Soviet government of Russia. In the Pierce case, the defendant was punished—with the assent of the Supreme Court—for distributing a leaflet, "The Price We Pay," condemned mainly because it charged that the private loans to the Allies were among the determining factors of American entry into the war. The Court also upheld the validity of a Minnesota war-time law barring the teaching of pacificism.

Until 1920, the Court regularly decided that personal liberties, though contained in the Bill of Rights and binding on the Federal Government, were not binding on the states, and this applied even to trial by jury. Justice Brandeis stated in his dissent on the Minnesota case that he had difficulty in believing "that the liberty guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment includes only liberty to acquire and enjoy property."

In 1925, in the Gitlow case, the guarantees of the Fourteenth Amendment were definitely extended to all fundamental rights, including freedom of speech and of the press. Subsequently, however, the Court has upheld restrictive state laws in the field of opinion.

In the Herndon case, 1937, the Court returned to more liberal doctrines, and by a 5-4 hairline decision ruled that "any abridgement of free speech must find its justification in a reasonable apprehension of danger to organized government."

The most striking alleged violation of freedom of the press came in the case of the Milwaukee Leader, whose second-class mailing privileges were canceled. Though it was not proved that the paper had violated the Espionage Act, the Court held this was not necessary, and the paper's general opposition to the World War justified the action of the Postmaster. Justices Holmes and Brandeis again dissented. In other cases, the freedom of the press has been strongly sustained.

Concerning the right of assembly, in the 1937 deJonge case, the Court upheld the right to peaceable assembly for lawful discussion, and already, Mr. Fraenkel said, police interference with meetings has greatly slackened.

Teaching

The Court has given protection to a right nowhere mentioned in the Constitution—freedom of teaching—and has held unconstitutional wartime laws prohibiting the teaching of German and other foreign languages. An Oregon law of 1925 forbade all private school teaching, and was negatived by the Court, but an intimation from Justice McReynolds that the state may require that teachers should be "of patriotic disposition" has caused it to be thought futile to test in the courts any of the many state laws requiring loyalty oaths from teachers.

As regards citizenship, the Court has denied naturalization to persons who refuse to bear arms. In deportation cases, aliens are at the mercy of Congress.

In labor relations, the Court has invalidated both national and state laws seeking to outlaw "yellow dog" contracts, which require employees to promise not to join unions. It has invalidated a state law restricting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. In many cases, it has approved injunctions against labor unions, has found them guilty of violating the Sherman anti-trust law, and picketing in numbers has been banned.

Only in the Texas and New Orleans Railroad case in 1930, according to Mr. Fraenkel had the Court been favorable to labor before 1937, when several cases unheld rights of collective bargaining.

Chicago's Folk Ballad Tells Shopping Rhythm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While peoples from rural sections were presenting their songs and ballads to a national folk festival here, this city's State street shopping district was creating its own modern folk lore.

This famous street, the business lane of the city, now has its own song "The Rhythm of State Street" by Wendell Hall. Chicago's reputation for "go" is crystallized in the song part of which runs: "The roar and the rumble, the tumble and jumble of State Street—means 'go'. The hurry and the scurry and the hustle and the bustle and the syncopation and speed."

The song has been officially recognized and accepted by Mayor Edward J. Kelly and the State Street Council, and is being sung over local radio stations and national hook-ups.

Formula for a Perfect Summer
A BENI OIL PERMANENT WAVE
Lovely to Look at, Easy to Manage
BENI of FIFTH AVENUE
545 Fifth Ave. MU. 6-3840
NEW YORK CITY

FULLER SPRING SPECIALS at BARGAIN PRICES

$1.89

BATH ROOM SET

For a limited time only, this big three-piece FULLER Bath Room Set can be bought for only $1.89. The **Bath Tub Brush**—unexcelled for keeping the tub sparkling. The **Bowl Brush**—quickly and easily cleans the toilet bowl. The **Spatter Mop**—soft cotton yarn instantly absorbs spattered water.

FULLER WET MOP

99c

This famous Fuller homekeeping aid has proved its worth in thousands of homes. Specially spun, highly absorbent cotton yarn makes mopping kitchen, linoleum and tile floors easy work. Long detachable handle will outlast several mops. Easy to wring.

Discounts That Mean Savings

On orders from $5 to $9.99
10% discount

On orders from $10 to $19.99
12% discount

On orders from $20 and up
15% discount

Order from your Fuller Brush Dealer or Fuller Brush Branch Office nearest you, or write direct to The Fuller Brush Co., Hartford, Conn.

Prices apply in Continental U. S. only.

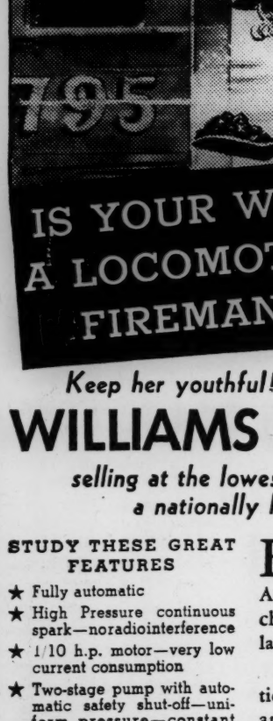
THE RAILWAY THAT MADE
THE *Big Baked Potato* FAMOUS

One of the most popular items on Northern Pacific dining-car menus are our *"Great Big"* Baked Potatoes . . . grown in the Yakima Valley of Washington . . . baked and served with the inimitable talent of our excellent chefs. Hot and mealy . . . seasoned just so with salt and pepper . . . fairly dripping with fresh, golden creamery butter . . . a dish that's fit for a king! And our *"Great Big"* Baked Potatoes are but one of a long list of tempting, well-cooked, reasonably priced foods served in the grand manner aboard Northern Pacific trains. For comfort, convenience, gorgeous scenery and fine food, travel West on the "line that made the 'Great Big' Baked Potato famous." Send coupon for information on Western Trips.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

MR. JARED JERNEGAN, District Passenger Agent
236 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass. 'Phone Liberty 9699
Please send me a FREE copy of your beautifully illustrated booklet on the West.
I am interested in trip to _____
Name _____ Address _____
City _____ State _____
ROUTE OF THE AIR-CONDITIONED 4-D
NORTH COAST LIMITED

Book Protection and Study Convenience



NEW ZIPPER CASE WITH HANDLES

Trim-looking case. Zipper fastener, holds Pocket or Sunday School editions of Bible and lesson books. Flat, compact, easy to carry.

Made of Black, Blue or Brown Morocco Leather to match your books. Price 5.50

CLOSED

Without Handles $5.00

Available through
The Christian Science Publishing Society AT READING ROOMS
Same Case made deeper for all four books, $6.00; with handles, $6.50

Manufactured by THE EXCELSIOR CASE CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Keep her youthful! Install the sensational
WILLIAMS OIL BURNER
selling at the lowest price ever placed on a nationally known oil burner

STUDY THESE GREAT FEATURES
★ Fully automatic
★ High Pressure continuous spark—noradiointerference
★ 1/10 h.p. motor—very low current consumption
★ Two-stage pump with automatic safety shut-off—uniform pressure—constant flame
★ Exclusive anti-carbon nozzle
★ Burns low cost No. 3 fuel oil
★ Silent as a whisper
★ Williams engineered throughout
★ Easy payments—12 to 36 months to pay

FACE the facts! No woman can keep young doing hard labor. And shoveling coal, hauling ashes, chopping wood *is* labor! Needless labor!

For now you can buy the sensational new Williams Oil Burner for an astonishingly low price. And it is the peer of any high pressure burner now offered regardless of price!

Engineers say it is a marvel. And—remember—it's made by Williams Oil-O-Matic! So—why wait? Investigate it today. 12 to 36 months to pay!

BUILDERS ATTENTION! *Investigate this new Williams Oil Burner. It's just what you've been looking for!*

Call your Williams Oil-O-Matic dealer (see telephone book) for FREE Expert Survey of your entire heating plant.

MADE BY WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corp.
Dept. A665, Bloomington, Ill.
Please send full facts about your amazingly low priced Williams Oil Burner.
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

The Food they Like—
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Dr. Ross'
DOG AND CAT FOOD

IT MAY BE YOUR DOG!

The lost or stolen pet often falls victim to vivisection. 400,000 dogs are vivisected in the United States annually. Experimenters may burn, freeze, poison, starve or mutilate these helpless creatures without fear of punishment.

"There will come a time when the world will look back to modern vivisection in the name of science as they now do to burning at the stake in the name of religion."
Dr. Henry J. Bigelow
Harvard Medical School, 1849-1884

PROTEST!
JOIN
The New England Anti-Vivisection Society
6 Park Street, Boston — Lafayette 6020
Associate Membership $1.00 — Active Membership $5.00
This organization is dependent upon dues, donations, and bequests.

Page&Shaw
SUNDAY MUSICAL
10AM
WBZ

Flowers
for
June Weddings
FLOWERS by WIRE sent anywhere—any time
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

IN NEW YORK
Small, quiet and select. One half block from Fifth Avenue stores. Single from $2. Double from $3.
HOTEL COLLINGWOOD
45 WEST 35TH ST., NEW YORK

Free SEASHORE
COTTAGE--APARTMENT--HOTEL
Information--booklet--list
Summer homes for rent or sale in 10 Cape May County Resorts on the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay
P. H. JACKSON, Director, Dept. of Public Affairs, CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE, NEW JERSEY

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED-RENEWED
ENLARGED-BY
-Bachrach-
Mail Orders Solicited
647 Boylston Street, BOSTON Kenmore 4734
487 and 683 Fifth Avenue, New York
NEWTON LYNN

Winnwood School
cordially invites you to attend a benefit performance by
The Circle
in the
GRAND BALL ROOM
of HOTEL ROOSEVELT
NEW YORK CITY
Friday, June 4, at 8:45 P.M.
Dress is optional.
Subscription $1.10
Tickets obtainable at Hotel Iroquois
49 West 44th Street Van 3-0616

FLOWERS
PHONE ELDORADO 5-1820
Telegraphed to any part of the United States in 1 hour
An affectionate yet convenient way of making every occasion a happy one.
EVANS ART IN FLOWERS
513 Lexington Avenue at 48th Street, N. Y.

NORTH AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
1960 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
JUNE 10
MONEY AVAILABLE FOR GOOD HOME MORTGAGES

"NEVASPRED"

Nevaspred
Takes care of the two most difficult points of a woman's figure—the hips and the diaphragm; also does away with hollow back.
The elastic side straps are individually adjustable
Note flatness of abdomen and back, also reduction of model's hollow back. "Nevaspred" will absolutely produce the new silhouette.

Madame ALSTON
383 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Booklet on
Tel. LExington 2-2515 Request
Keep Youthful Grace

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Japanese Mission Seeks to Increase U. S.-Orient Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—Opportunities for stimulating trade between the Orient and America upon a mutually profitable basis were seen by trade leaders here today in connection with the visit of the Japanese Economic Mission to the United States.

Composed of 10 Japanese merchants, industrialists and bankers and led by Chokyuro Kadono, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Japan, the group arrived in New York on May 31 to face a crowded calendar of receptions and industrial surveys in chief eastern centers prior to leaving here for Europe aborad the steamship Normandie, of the French Line, on June 16.

Members of the mission already had observed conditions over a large part of the United States between the time of their arrival in San Francisco on May 11 and the first expedition to the East, but still had Washington, Boston, New Haven, Schenectady and Binghamton on their itinerary. Boston will be visited on June 4 and Washington will entertain the visitors on June 10 and 11.

Trade Expansion

First among the objectives of the mission is the expansion of trade between Japan and the United States, coupled with a satisfactory reciprocal trade agreement. A similar American mission visted Japan in 1935 under the direction of W. Cameron Forbes, formerly Ambassador to Tokyo.

In the New York business community today there was seen a feeling of anticipation of good to follow extensive conferences planned by the delegates during their two weeks' stay in the East. It was felt that many controversial points, some of delicate nature, might be discussed and settled.

Meanwhile, it was emphasized that the mission was entirely unofficial and thus had no power to negotiate agreements by itself. Notwithstanding this, however, business leaders were hopeful that if a basis of understanding was reached, much progress would have been made toward a permanent and official solution of major difficulties.

Members of Mission

Besides a staff of secretaries and assistants, membership in the mission includes:

Kisoji Fukushima, director of Mitsui Gomei Kaisha; Taizo Ishisaka, managing director of the First Mutual Life Insurance Company, Tokyo; Hideshige Kashiwagi, director of the Yokahama Specie Bank; Hiromu Kasuga, managing director of Sumitomo Metal Industries; Yoshio Shimoide, president, Daido Electrical Steel Works; Sakae Suzuki, managing director of Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance Company; Kwanso Tanaka, managing director of Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha; Seichi Takashima, director of the Japan Economic Federation, and Gengo Kodera, president of Dai Nippon Boseki Kaisha.

Business Statesmanship

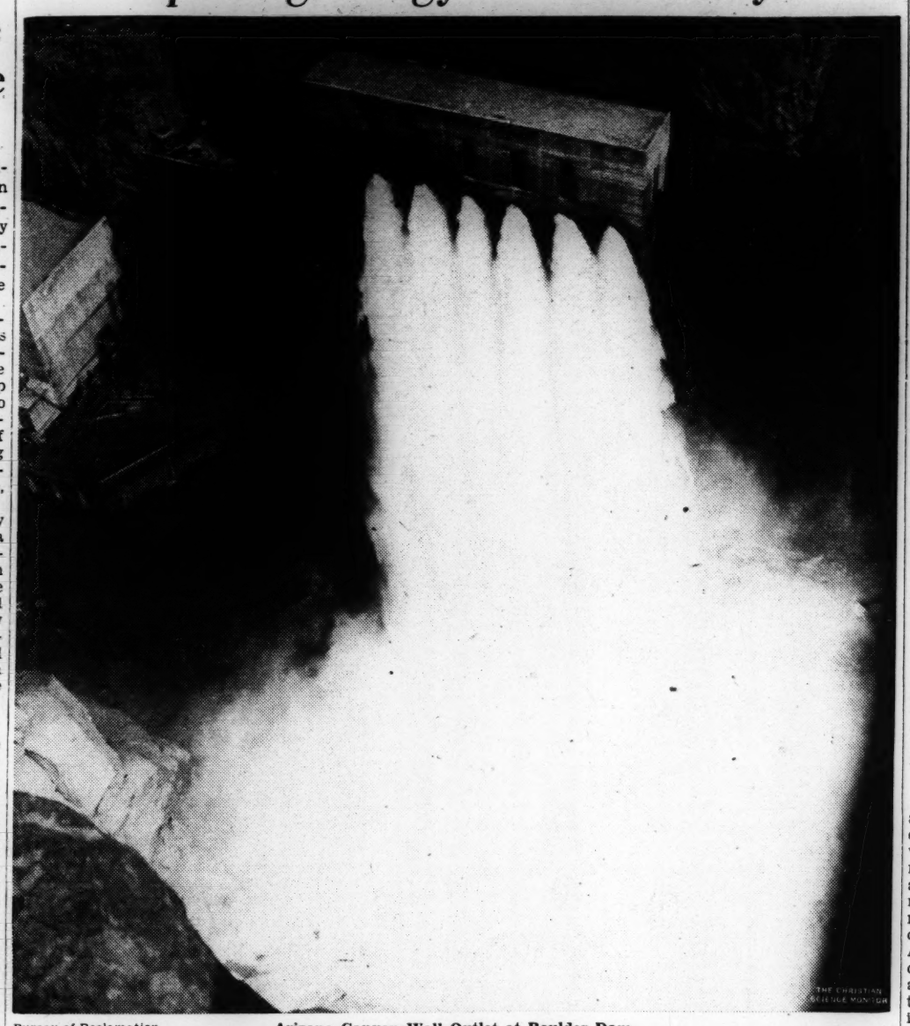
Businesslike statesmanship directed toward guarding the economic welfare of mankind was urged by Mr. Kadono at a luncheon given by the Japanese newspapers, Tokyo Nichi Nichi and Osaka Mainichi. The speaker held such a development already was under way in the United States.

"Just as I learn that in your country large business organizations are attaching more and more importance to their public relations policies, so have the business leaders of our country and yours found that official diplomacy alone cannot bring smoother functioning of our all-important foreign trade," he told newspaper and radio executives who were guests at the meeting.

"The businessmen themselves must now shoulder the responsibility and see visions for the future needs of the world's population."

Speaking at a dinner given by several trade groups, Mr. Kadono praised reciprocal trade between Japan and the United States as representing practically a perfect division of labor.

Spouting Energy 242 Miles Away



Bureau of Reclamation

Arizona Canyon Wall Outlet at Boulder Dam

Looking Down From the Great Cliffs of Black Canyon, the Water Is Seen Falling 180 Feet, or 13 Feet More Than Niagara Falls

Big Boulder Dam Power Plant Begins Work on 50-Year Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER DAM, Nev., June 2—Generation of Boulder Dam power began yesterday under a 50-year contract to return $361,000,000, twice the cost of the dam, reservoir, power facilities, and the All-American Canal, unless current negotiations in Washington revise the epochal contract.

More significant but less spectacular than previous marks of progress toward the Pacific Southwest's greatest boon, commencement of the power-sales contract was ordered by Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, after finding sufficient water stored in Lake Mead to guarantee uninterrupted generation from now on.

First generation of power actually began last October, but sale of energy was negotiated under an interim contract with the Los Angeles Municipal Department of Water and Power, one of the several contractors affected by the signal event yesterday.

Unlike Bonneville and Tennessee Valley power projects, where federal expense is not expected to be balanced by sales, the former Hoover Dam project was not authorized by Congress until responsible parties had contracted for enough power to pay twice the amount being spent on immediate Colorado River development.

Sought Revision

It was this dissimilarity between the "liquidity" of Boulder and Bonneville which made southern California contractors seek revision of the contract. Unless Boulder's charge of 1.63 mills per kilowatt hour is materially reduced, Bonneville will be in a position to offer cheaper power to Pacific Northwest industry, according to E. F. Scattergood, general manager of the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light, who is in Washington seeking "lowest possible cost" as the policy for the Department of the Interior.

As the contract now stands, the Los Angeles department is the only subscriber obligated to receive and actually receiving power. Full stride in generation is expected to be achieved no sooner than 1940, although the multiple contract calls for at least $361,000,000 to be paid to the Federal Government by June 1, 1987.

The determining factor in launching the contract is the Lake Mead water "head," which is now 430 feet deep at the face of the dam, according to Ralph Lowry, federal chief here. Seeking out habits of the Colorado River and its cyclical supply of water, engineers have set the minimum head at 420 feet and the maximum at 590 feet, with the average to be 530 feet. From foundation rock to interstate highway on the crest, the dam measures 727 feet.

Primary Energy

The 1.63-mill rate applies to firm or primary energy, which for 50 years is to average 4,000,000,000 kilowatt hours annually. This is computed on the basis of completing the power facilities to its 1,835,000,000 horsepower rating, the largest in the world.

In addition to firm power, there will be secondary or dump power, to be sold at one-half mill per kilowatt hour. These two sources are to aggregate a yearly average of $6,500,000 for firm energy and $650,000 for secondary.

This secondary rate was the one used for the Los Angeles interim contract, which since last October has been estimated to have brought in to the Government about $250,000, not included when the controversial Boulder Canyon Act was signed a decade ago.

From the dam Los Angeles is now receiving about half its total requirements to serve the entire city. A $30,000,000 transmission line stretches 242 miles over desert and mountains to deliver the energy, and drawings are already taking shape for a mate line in the near future, as city officials report consumption has exceeded expectations.

Power Allocation

Allocation of firm power is: 36 per cent to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California for its $220,000,000 Colorado River Aqueduct, to be in use in 1940; 18 per cent to the State of Nevada; 18 per cent to the State of Arizona; 13 per cent to the City of Los Angeles; 9 per cent to the Southern California Edison Company and other privately-owned public utilities; and the rest to smaller municipalities on the coast.

The five-way purpose of the Boulder project is: flood control and general river regulation, irrigation, silt control, power development, and domestic water supply.

Of the $165,00,000 cost limit authorized by Congress $70,600,000 is being spent for the dam and reservoir, $38,200,000 for power development, $38,500,000 for the All-American route to canal Colorado water into California's Imperial Valley; and the rest for interest.

The $166,500,000 surplus expected from revenues is to be divided in this way: $104,000,000 to the United States and $31,200,000 to each of the States of Arizona and Nevada, to compensate for the project's situation.

Surplus Share

The Federal Government proposes to use $37,500,000 of its surplus share for retirement of $25,000,000 allocated to flood control with interest at 4 per cent. The rest is to be spent at the will of Congress for development of the Colorado River Basin in the several states.

Because southern California contractors believe the present contract gives an unintentional advantage to the Pacific Northwest in attracting industry, they have been asking no modifications which, principally, would reduce the interest rate, would stagger the attainment of full quotas by the subscribers not yet ready to take advantage of the dam's being completed two years ahead of schedule and would practically eliminate the $104,000,000 tagged for river basin development but which would not materially reduce surplus payments to Nevada and Arizona.

Pending outcome of Washington conferences, the original contract goes into force with four 115,000-horsepower turbines, forerunners of the immense battery which one day is to include 15 of them and two 55,000-horsepower units, overshadowing the world's electrical equipment whose next largest plant is Russia's Dnieprostroy of 750,000-horsepower rating with 83,000-horsepower units.

Saskatchewan Is Cool To Social Credit Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—The Social Credit theories of Premier William Aberhart have found little favor in Saskatchewan and so, until definite Social Credit legislation is operative in Alberta, this sister-Province will see little political campaigning by the Social Credit supporters.

Mushroom political groups sprang up in Saskatchewan following the sweeping victories at the Alberta polls of the Aberhart party.

Merchants Name Group to Consider N. Y. Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2 — The Merchants' Association has named a committee of prominent business men and lawyers to "present the business viewpoint before the New York State Constitutional Convention when it meets next year, Louis Comstock, president of the association, announced today. The committee has already begun its work, out of which it expects to develop an outline of what it considers the most important subjects to come before the convention. This includes:

1. Reorganization of the judicial system with a view to expediting the administration of justice.
2. Reorganization of the state administrative departments. This will include the powers of the comptroller over state finances, the setting up of a department of business and commerce so that there may be an effective representation of the viewpoint of business in the state administration, the creation of a state department of justice and means to supervise incurrence of municipal indebtedness.

Local Government

3. Reorganization of the system of local government, which it holds "should not be merely a reshuffling of the present system, but an approach to the problem with a view to adjusting the system to the economic and social ability of various sections of the state to support the system of local government."
4. State aid to municipalities, especially to schools.
5. Budget methods and procedure.
6. Taxation, including real estate tax limitation and the use of motor vehicle tax revenues for highway purposes only.
7. Imposition of Barge Canal tolls.
8. Modification of the Home Rule Amendment to reduce interference by the Legislature under the guise of emergencies and to restore local control over matters now the subject of mandatory state legislation.

Subjects for Study

Among the other subjects which the committee will study for presentation to the convention are veterans' preference in civil service employment, reasonable utilization of the State Forest Preserves, amendment of the Constitution by initiative petitions, the short ballot form for state officers, reapportionment, permanent registration of voters, extension of proportional representation to the election of all representative bodies, public utility regulation.

$1,500,000,000 Relief Bill Passes House Unearmarked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—President Roosevelt has had his way with the relief bill in the House.

Attempts of Congressional blocs to earmark one third of the 1938 relief appropriation for special purposes came to an abrupt end last night when the House passed the $1,500,000,000 bill in practically the same form it had come from the White House.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where a move is on foot to cut the appropriation to $1,000,000,000. President Roosevelt insists that $1,500,000,000 is the smallest amount that will be sufficient to take care of the 1,700,000 needy expected to be enrolled in the WPA next year. He also says that the WPA projects are the only type that will spread the money thin enough to take care of that number of persons.

As it now stands, the relief measure gives the President complete power for another year to say how the huge relief fund shall be spent. Strenuous drives by House groups to earmark a total of $505,000,000 specifically for PWA, roadbuilding, drought and flood-control projects faded out as the final roll was taken. The vote was 323 to 44 on favor of the Administration measure.

As the mood of the House became more peaceful, even an amendment which had cut the annual salary of Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, from $12,000 to $10,000, was reconsidered and voted down.

Week-End Conferences

Reconciliation between the House and the President came after a series of week-end conferences during which the President gave an informal promise that part of the relief appropriation would be spent on roads and flood control and that money would be available for the continuation of the Public Works Administration. Leaders of the various blocs were evidently well pleased and ready to give up the $505,000,000 they had succeeded in getting earlier in the week by "log-rolling."

Representative Alfred E. Beiter (D) of New York, leader of the public works bloc, said his group had "fared better than we bargained for." The President promised him that he could continue PWA and release to it around $95,000,000 in impounded funds. Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, who led the drive for earmarking flood control money, said he had been assured that most of the relief expenditures in the flood states would be spent on this type of work. He estimated the money spent would run higher even than the $45,000,000 asked in his amendment.

Not satisfied with the President's compromise offers, Representative William Cartwright (D) of Oklahoma took his amendment earmarking $150,000,000 for road construction and railroad crossing elimination to the floor for a vote, but it was decisively defeated, 207-167.

The President was willing to make concessions to these blocs as long as control could be kept by WPA, which spends most of its money for wages and does not go in for the expensive materials and large-scale construction that the Public Works Administration does.

To Last for Year

In approving the appropriation the House specified that it should last during the 12 months from July 1, 1937, to July 1, 1938. Heretofore there usually has been a deficiency appropriation to tide the relief administration over the last few months of the fiscal year.

An amendment to oust from the relief rolls agricultural and other unskilled workers on WPA projects who refused private employment paying as much as or more than they were receiving was retained. The amendment also provided that persons who left the WPA for private jobs should be immediately returned to the rolls after the work was finished.

Preference in WPA employment for American citizens, Spanish and World War veterans, and aliens who had taken out first naturalization papers also was voted.

A last-minute attempt of the Republican minority to throw the whole bill overboard and instruct the appropriations committee to write one returning the administration of relief to the states was defeated, 296 to 78.

Final passage of the bill came 20 minutes before midnight last night, after eight hours of continuous debate. The measure had been before the House for two weeks.

80 A. & P. Stores Closed To Protest Proposed Tax

PHILADELPHIA, June 2 (AP)—The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company has closed 80 stores and the American Stores Company about 50 in the Philadelphia area in a protest against passage of a chain store tax bill now in the Legislature. The stores were closed Saturday and were not reopened Tuesday.

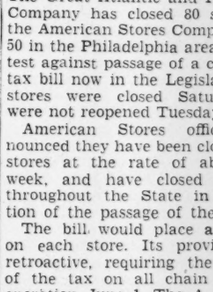
American Stores officials announced they have been closing their stores at the rate of about 10 a week, and have closed 70 stores throughout the State in anticipation of the passage of the bill.

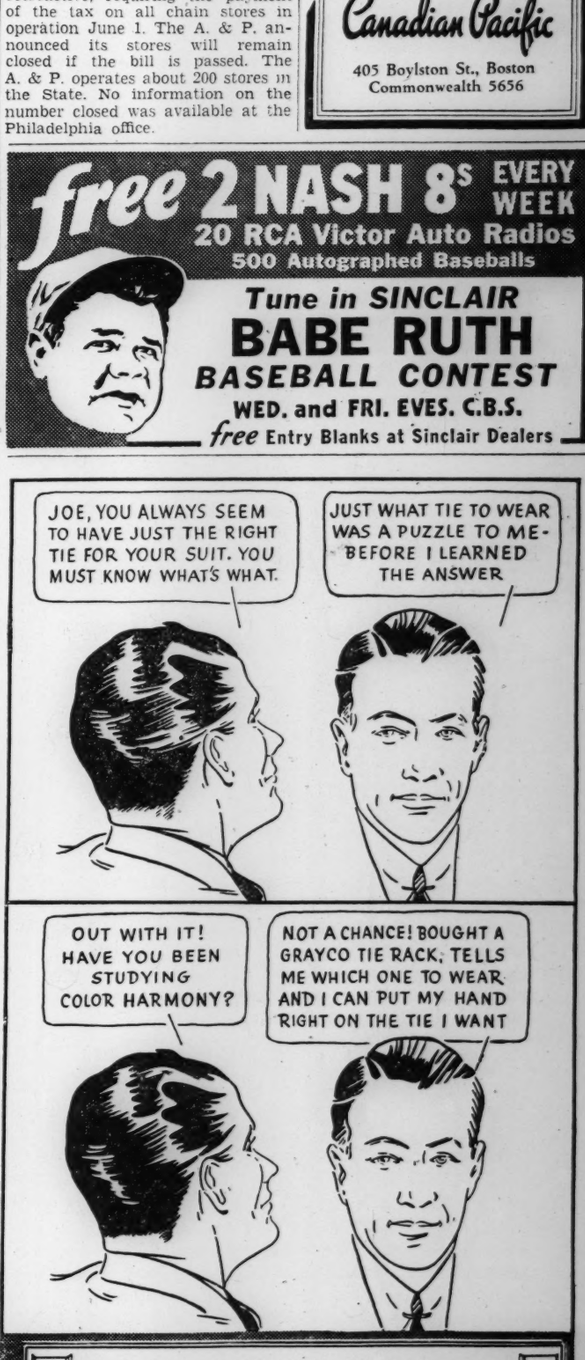
The bill would place a $500 tax on each store. Its provisions are retroactive, requiring the payment of the tax on all chain stores in operation June 1. The A. & P. announced its stores will remain closed if the bill is passed. The A. & P. operates about 200 stores in the State. No information on the number closed was available at the Philadelphia office.

THE HOTEL La Salle
30 EAST 40th STREET
New York City, N. Y.
A quiet, centrally located hotel catering to a dignified, distinguished clientele.
Single Room $3.00
Outside Bath
Double Room $5.00
Twin Beds, Outside Bath
RESIDENTIAL OR TRANSIENT
"JUST OFF THE AVENUE"
Near Third Church

39% LESS OCEAN to Europe

means only 3½ days at sea . . . by Empress of Britain
Smart travellers are choosing the calm St. Lawrence Seaway route. Sail through beautiful French Canada on luxurious *Empress* liners from Québec. Or take the lower-cost, more leisurely *Duchesses* or *Mont* ships from Montreal or Québec.
Get booklet "39% Less Ocean" and All-Expense Tour folder from *your travel agent* or
Canadian Pacific
405 Boylston St., Boston
Commonwealth 5656

Free 2 NASH 8s EVERY WEEK
20 RCA Victor Auto Radios
500 Autographed Baseballs

Tune in SINCLAIR
BABE RUTH
BASEBALL CONTEST
WED. and FRI. EVES. C.B.S.
free Entry Blanks at Sinclair Dealers

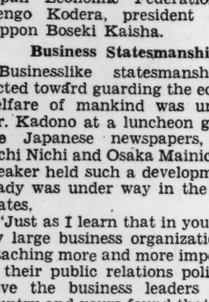

JOE, YOU ALWAYS SEEM TO HAVE JUST THE RIGHT TIE FOR YOUR SUIT. YOU MUST KNOW WHAT'S WHAT.
JUST WHAT TIE TO WEAR WAS A PUZZLE TO ME- BEFORE I LEARNED THE ANSWER
OUT WITH IT! HAVE YOU BEEN STUDYING COLOR HARMONY?
NOT A CHANCE! BOUGHT A GRAYCO TIE RACK, TELLS ME WHICH ONE TO WEAR AND I CAN PUT MY HAND RIGHT ON THE TIE I WANT
The GRAYCO TIE RACK with Ensemble chart
GREEN
RED
BLUE
DRESS
BROWN
MISC.
Capacity: 72 ties...handsome black enameled with chrome trimming, screws on closet door or wall. Separate hanger for each color. Hanging ties prevents wrinkles. Style chart attached assures correct color combinations of suit, shirt and tie.
An Ideal Gift
Father's Day
June 20th
GRAYCO TIE RACK $1.00
ASK YOUR DEALER
or send $1.00 to Grayco, Dept. R
824 So. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Home for rest, study and recreation
Outdoor Dining Room and Sleeping Porch
BOOKLET PHONE RONK. 16

The BUCKINGHAM
101 West 57th Street
NEW YORK
A desirable address on the famous Rue de la Paix of New York... around the corner from Central Park... a short walk to Times Square... Radio City... Fifth Ave. nue. Larger than usual rooms... cellent food and service...
Write for booklet "C"
2 ROOM SUITES with serving pantry... from $6 a day
SINGLE ROOMS from $3.50 a day
DOUBLE ROOMS from $5.00 a day
Special monthly rates

HERE'S A new DESSERT
READY TO SERVE
Hot or cold, Underwood Puddings (Fudge or Spice) are delicious with whipped cream, ice cream or foamy sauce. You'll like their rich flavor, and their convenience. Economical, too.
UNDERWOOD PUDDINGS
Fudge or Spice
BY THE MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS DEVILED HAM
WILLIAM UNDERWOOD CO., WALNUT STREET, WATERTOWN, MASS.

For BRIDES who like to take pictures
If she's a snapshot fan
If she's a home movie fan

NEW KODAK JUNIOR SIX-20, SERIES II (f.6.3)
Goes into action simply, easily—opens at the touch of a button—closes at the touch of a one-finger release. Fast Kodak Anastigmat f.6.3 lens lets you make snapshots regardless of weather conditions. Picture size, 2¼x3¼ inches. Price, $14.

CINÉ-KODAK EIGHT
Simple. Dependable. Easy to carry. Brings home movies within the reach of almost every one. Gives you 20 to 30 black-and-white movie scenes, of newsreel length, on a roll of film costing $2.25, *finished, ready to show*. Also makes full-color movies with the new Kodachrome Film. Price, $34.50.
Come in and see *all* the Kodaks—1937 models and old favorites.
We have picture takers to suit every purpose, every purse.
EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.
NEW YORK, Madison Avenue at 45th
745 Fifth Avenue
235 West 23rd Street
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut Street
117 S. 16th Street
BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield St., Hotel Statler
WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N. W.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 Boardwalk

For Smart Fashions at Inviting Prices
EMILY SHOPS
35 Temple Place, Boston
Fifth Avenue, New York
Harrisburg—Washington

ESSEX COUNTY
Carpet Cleaning Works
Incorporated
Cleaners of Rugs and Carpets Since 1913
26-30 Race St. Bloomfield, N. J.
Telephone BLOOMFIELD 2-0402—0403
Cleaners of oriental and domestic floor coverings, furniture, curtains and draperies. Rugs and carpets thoroughly cleaned by us, stored free during June, July and August. All goods insured while in our possession.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Madison
A Montclair Institution
Books—Stationery
Art Wares—Pictures
Framing—Kodaks
Engraving—Printing
THE EDWARD MADISON COMPANY
427 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
FUEL
SUPERIOR ANTHRACITE COAL
SUPERIOR DOMESTIC COKE
SUPERIOR HEATING OILS
JOHN BLONDEL AND SON FUEL
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

58 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son Inc.
"Exclusively"
Grade "A"
Dairy Products
Farms and Main Office at ROSELAND, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J.
WISS
89th ANNIVERSARY SALE
Every Article in our stock Reduced from 10% to 50%
DIAMONDS
JEWELRY
WATCHES
SILVERWARE
CHINA
CRYSTAL
GIFTWARES
Wiss 1848 1937

Spectator
FOOTWEAR
White Buckskin Oxfords with Brown Calf Trim $7.75
also—a complete assortment of all Summer Footwear
Gloves—Hosiery—Purses
Harrison Brothers
East Orange 551 Main Street
Montclair 540 Bloomfield Avenue
Morristown 31 Park Place

We Carry
MOVING PICTURE CAMERA EQUIPMENT
All Movie Films at a Reduced Price
H. C. Deuchler
GUILDCRAFT East Orange, N. J.
541 Main Street OPTICIAN
TELEPHONE ORANGE 3-1008

Modern facilities of breadth and scope at six offices for all who live in the Oranges.
SAVINGS INVESTMENT & TRUST CO.
EAST ORANGE ORANGE SOUTH ORANGE
Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

The one place in New Jersey where we know that your finest Oriental Rugs will be properly
A division of
MUIR'S
Department Store
CLEANED
REPAIRED
STORED

Radiocast of Solar Eclipse Planned by Two Major Chains

News in Radio

Until such time as television pictures may be relayed around the world like the short-wave radiocasting of today, listeners may perhaps get only vicarious enjoyment from the transmissions of the total eclipse on June 8 which the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System have made special plans to pick up.

The eclipse, which will be seen only in the south Pacific and on the Peruvian coast of South America, will be the longest that has been seen in 1200 years. At the point where NBC, in conjunction with the National Geographic Society and the United States Navy, will pick it up on an island in the south Pacific, at 3:15 p. m., eastern daylight time, over the NBC-Blue network, it will have a totality close on to 3½ minutes. In the Peruvian mountains where CBS will pick up the eclipse in combination with the Hayden Planetarium and the Grace Line at 6 p. m., eastern daylight time, the totality will be the same.

Both the time and expense which both networks have gone in order to bring this eclipse by proxy from the south Pacific demonstrates at least the interest which the radiocasters are trying to develop in the natural sciences. Then there is the fact that the networks may secure valuable transmission data from the eclipse to confirm theories of their own.

Museum Radiocasts

This interest by radiocasters in the natural sciences is again shown by a new series which the Mutual Broadcasting System is airing from the Field Museum in Chicago. The series which retails, by dramatization when necessary, the fascinating stories behind the Field collections, is called "From the Ends of the Earth" and is heard every Wednesday at 10 p. m. over the coast-to-coast network.

In this series by the Field Museum of Natural History listeners are taken "on safari" with well-known animal collectors, "ear witness" fossil quests, or are sometimes guests of noted archaeologists at ancient buried cities. They follow explorers in canoes and rafts along tropical streams and on ice breakers to the Arctic regions. The "big moments" in many expeditions are, of course, dramatized.

Push-Button Control

Making the listener's task an even more lighter one, reports are now circulating through the radio manufacturing trades that a "push-button" control is to be introduced in some 1937-38 models whereby buttons of various colors will indicate and tune into various radio stations and networks.

Direct Phone Circuit

Taking care that the United States will not be cut off from telephonic communication should our present and only talking circuits to England and France be interrupted, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, at the instance of the Federal Communications Commission, is now considering the establishment of direct telephone circuits to other world and European nations.

Tests of direct circuits are to be conducted with Germany, Italy, Switzerland and possibly Russia. The present bands employed by the A. T. & T. at its Lawrenceville, N. J., station will be used in these tests. Actual transmissions are not to begin until after a formal hearing by the F. C. C. in Washington on July 19 at which time other possible entrants into the transoceanic telephone field may be heard.

The July 19 hearing is expected to be an important one for the F. C. C. and the United States, owing to the compilation of information as to the use and availability of frequencies which will be presented at the international telecommunication conference at Cairo, Egypt, in February, 1938.

At present, the main bulk of telephone traffic from Europe to America is handled through England. The French circuit works only part of the day. This telephonic line to France was in a degree the aftermath of the situation created during the height of the Ethiopian conflict when Britain refused to relay a speech from Geneva by Baron Aloisi of Italy to the United States. It was to prevent further undue censorship of one nation on another by means of facilities to which it had exclusive control that the F. C. C. encouraged the alternate French telephone circuit. A. D. H.

Stronger Machine In 1938 Congress Expected by G.O.P.

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the National Republican Committee, said here yesterday that he expects the Republican Party to have a working organization in Congress after the 1938 elections, with enough power to vitally influence the presidential election in 1940.

The party, he predicted, would retain its name and essential character, but would probably draw into its fold many prominent conservative Democrats, and would emphasize social and economic legislation. Republican finances, he said, are slowly improving.

"As soon as I have had a good rest I look forward to coming back and plunging into the plans for the 1938 campaign, working in conjunction with the congressional and senatorial committees," he said. Mr. Hamilton sails tomorrow for Europe.

Mr. Hamilton scoffed at the idea the Republican Party might not stage a comeback, and attributed its defeat in recent national elections "in large part to our failure to dramatize our legislation." Said Mr. Hamilton, "The Republican Party has always been abreast of the times in social and economic legislation.

"Over a period of 50 years the Republicans have led the way. The Republicans were first to enact workmen's compensation laws, employers' liability laws, child labor regulation, factory inspection, hour and labor laws.

"President Coolidge and a Republican Congress established the first national laws for collective bargaining in the Railway Labor Transportation Act of 1926. President Hoover signed the first anti-injunction laws held constitutional.

"We only missed one bet—that was in not keeping up with Sweden and England on social security laws."

Mr. Hamilton said his opinion was that the election failure of the Republican Party was essentially a failure of technique rather than accomplishment.

"We were too conservative. We made no appeal to the masses. We didn't declare a Roman holiday every time we passed a good bill."

Full Theater Price Held Too Much for 'Try-Outs'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 2—Full theater prices charged for "try-outs" in such cities as Philadelphia and Boston are tending to destroy theater patronage, according to J. Howard Reber, Philadelphia attorney, who recently addressed a plea to the American Theater Council asking that the practice be stopped.

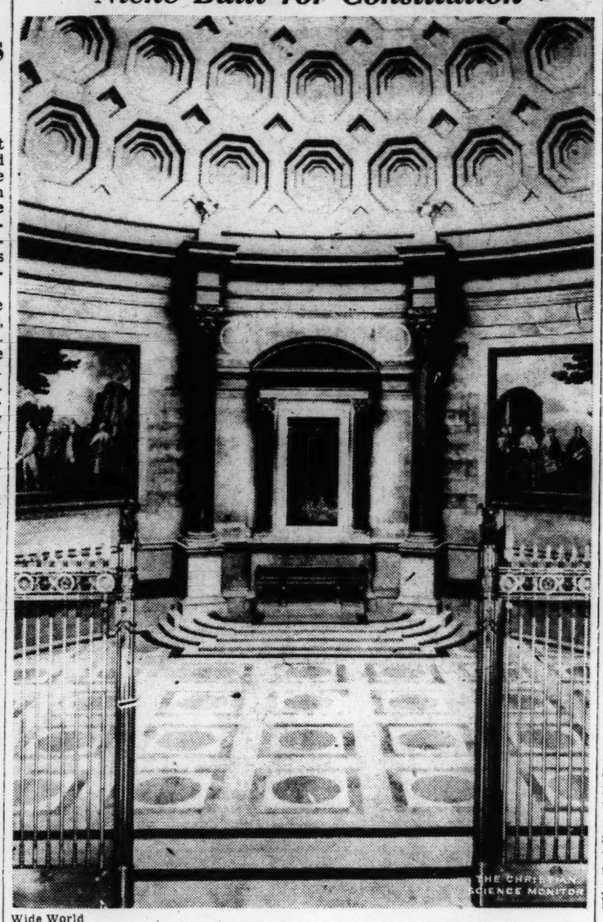
"For many years," he said, "Philadelphia was one of the best theater towns in the United States. A few years ago we had nine theaters open, in which productions appeared nightly to good houses, and the average season was 40 weeks. Today we have three active theaters, of which two are large musical comedy houses.

"Philadelphia resents being considered a 'dog town'—a try-out town in which to whip a show into shape for a New York audience."

Mr. Reber recommended the advertising of try-outs as such, and the charging of appropriately small prices; the sending out of adequate companies soon after a New York success starts, and the presentation in Philadelphia of a continuous series of "good, finely-set plays with adequate casts"—so as to revive the habit of regular theater-going.

BRUNSWICK dry cleaned Clothes LAST LONGER
Phone
Journal Square 2-2000—for Jersey City
Mitchell 2-0025—for Essex County
BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY

Niche Built for Constitution


Wide World

Chamber in National Archives Building, Washington

This Chamber in the Nation's Capital Has Been Built to Preserve Both the Constitution and Declaration of Independence. The Writing of the Constitution, at Present Housed in the Library of Congress, Has Faded Somewhat, but Still Is Legible, and the Original Parchment Is in Excellent Condition, According to Experts at the Library. Fading Was Arrested in 1921 When the Document Was Transferred From the State Department to a Marble Case in the Library Which Fends Actinic Rays of the Sun by an Amber Screen Between Plates of Glass. Walls of the Chamber of the Archives Building Are Decorated With Murals by Barry Faulkner

1787–The Constitution–1937

Continued from Page 1

stitution for carrying the will of the Legislature into effect, and that the person or persons ought to be appointed by and accountable to the Legislature only. He would leave the number to be fixed by the Legislature according to experience.

Elective Monarchy Feared

Mr. Madison advised that the executive power be limited and defined lest we have an elective monarchy. Mr. Gerry proposed a council to advise the executive.

John Dickinson of Delaware, who is respected as the principal drafter of the Articles of Confederation, declared the idea of a limited but vigorous executive is not republican but monarchical, and that our Articles do not permit a limited monarchy. "I dread the consolidation of the States and hope for a good national government from the present division of the States with a feeble executive," he said.

Mr. Wilson argued that a single executive is not likely so soon to introduce monarchy or despotism as a complex one. The house appearing to be unready to decide the point, though, the motion was withdrawn and the question postponed.

When discussion came to how the executive should be chosen, Mr. Wilson took the floor almost timorously and said he hesitated to declare the mode he really should like to see used, fearing that it might appear chimerical or visionary. "I will say, however, at least that in theory I am for an election by the people," he continued. He cited experience in New York and Massachusetts as being favorable.

Mr. Sherman advocated appointment by the Legislature and making the Executive absolutely dependent on that body, as it is the will of the Legislature that is to be executed. "An independence of the Executive from the Legislature is in my opinion the essence of tyranny," he said.

These two men agreed, though, on a three-year duration for the Executive with the prospect of re-eligibility. Mr. Pinckney, however, moved that it be made seven years, and Mr. Mason endorsed this, saying that an absence of re-eligibility then would eliminate intriguing between the Executive and the Legislature.

Gunning Bedford of Delaware strongly opposed so long a term, pointing to the evils if a selection turn out badly. But the convention voted, five states to four with one divided, in favor of the seven-year term. These decisions, of course, are in the committee of the whole, and are subject to possible revision.

Doctrine of Independence

Returning to his statement in favor of direct election by the people, Mr. Wilson said he should like to make the Executive and the two branches of the Legislature as independent as possible both of each other and of the States.

Colonel Mason favored this idea but thought it impractical. Nevertheless he encouraged the Pennsylvanian to digest it into form. Mr. Rutledge sugested election of the Executive by the upper house of the Legislature alone

Labor Program Drive Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

Roosevelt's own recent messages to Congress have been recently sprinkled.

Powers of Congress

"The power of Congress to enact the bill is clear under the decisions," he argued, "both old and recent—except for the denial by the Supreme Court in the child labor case of the most simple and clear of all these theories."

It was in connection with this 5-to-4 Supreme Court decision in the famous case of Hammer vs. Dagenhart, by which the court denied congressional power to ban products of child labor in interstate commerce, that Mr. Jackson opened his strongest attack, mounting to scorn and indignation. This case was decided, he recalled, by a court divided as follows:

Chief Justice White and Justices Van Devanter, Pitney, McReynolds and Day, affirmative.

Justices Holmes, McKenna, Brandeis and Clark, negative.

Mr. Van Devanter retired from the court today, leaving Mr. Justice Brandeis and Mr. Justice McReynolds the only ones of the original membership.

"Legal scholarship received the decision with indignation and derision," declared Mr. Jackson today. He continued:

Challenge to Courts

"We owe it to our times to challenge the perversion of our Constitution injected into our law by the child labor decision. This bill would challenge it. We should give the courts a chance to remove this blemish from our judicial history.

"The doctrine of the majority in the child labor case belongs to the same dark era of legal thought as the decision holding that the minimum wage law was unconstitutional."

After reciting this reversal, which also fell in the term just closed in a 5-4 decision, Mr. Jackson continued:

"Every condition that led to fresh consideration of the minimum wage case with equal force renders not only appropriate but imperative fresh consideration of the child labor decision."

The Supreme Court's decision upholding the Wagner Act had virtually overruled earlier decisions, he continued, "which had seemed to cramp the interstate commerce power into its lowest visible dimensions."

In the same way, he argued, the Supreme Court would have no other way to "correct the old decision" unless a new challenge were presented to it.

Of all New Deal lawyers, Mr. Jackson probably expresses the social aspirations of the Administration most closely and articulately, and in this connection his almost contemptuous reference to alleged judicial obliqueness was significant.

He had pointed out that in the present bill the attempt had been made to consolidate "all hopeful approaches to constitutionality each complete in itself, so that if one or more fails at the hands of the court, we will not be left for an interval while a new bill is being adopted."

Easiest Approach

The easiest approach, he contended, would be a simple judicial validation of the federal power to ban products of unfair employers which would almost certainly necessitate the overruling of the earlier child labor decision, instead of achieving the same result "by going round Robin Hood's barn."

"But there is a lawyerly preference for a difficult way of doing a simple thing, and the Kentucky whip method (of permitting each state to ban unfair products, i. e., prison-made goods) may commend itself to the court when direct regulation does not."

This method he warned, however, would set up 48 non-uniform state standards, operated like tariff laws and difficult to administer, rather than a single federal standard for goods in movement between the states.

The Jackson testimony was given before a joint meeting of the Senate and House labor committees of which Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, and Representative William P. Connery Jr. (D) of Massachusetts, are chairmen. Mr. Jackson devoted himself primarily to constitutional aspects. His thesis was expressed in the sentence:

"In the face of the willingness of the Supreme Court to decline to let obsolete precedent limit the exercise of its own reason, Congress may with propriety decline to let such decisions stall legislative reason."

Canadian Mines And Steel Plants In Grip of Strikes

By the Canadian Press

Nova Scotia miners and Quebec steel workers and shipyard men held the center of the stage in Canada's sporadic drama of strikes and settlements.

Strikes still clouded Nova Scotia last night as Pictou county and Cape Breton miners and laborers remained away from work to press demands for higher wages or different methods of work distribution.

Some 1500 miners in the Stellarton coalfields remained adamant in demands for higher wages, tying up five collieries and preventing 500 employees in the molding department of the J. W. Cumming Manufacturing Company, New Glasgow, N. S., from working because of lack of power in the plant.

Protest Against System

At Inverness, N. S., 350 more miners continued their "stoppage of work," begun last Thursday as a protest to the system of work distribution, which divided every two jobs between groups of three men.

In Florence, Ont., 650 colliers refused to work as a protest against Sunday strikes of seven machine workers who have refused to work on the Sabbath unless on an overtime basis. Their jobs were to clean colliery walls Sunday in preparation for mining operations Monday.

A new strike of steel workers and shipyard men began suddenly in Sorel, Que., on the heels of settlement of a walkout that had tied up three plants for 27 days.

Employees of the same three steel plants, claiming employers had violated terms of the week-end settlement, walked out again and were joined by 150 men from a shipbuilding yard.

An estimated total of 800 men were on strike, picketing the four closed plants. Authorities announced they had asked provincial police in Montreal to send officers here in the event of an emergency.

Discrimination Charge

Claim of the strikers—members of the National Catholic Steel Workers' Syndicate—was that companies negotiating the settlement a few days ago had broken the agreement by employing "scab" labor alongside union men. Broken also, they asserted, was the provision there would be no discrimination against those taking part in the long strike.

They held preference had been given to strikebreakers at the two plants of Sorel Steel Foundries and at the Sorel Mechanical Shops. They were joined shortly by the 150 men from Manseau Shipyards.

Strike of 70 employees of the Canadian Silk Products, Ltd., at Sherbrooke, Quebec, which affected all the plant's 650 workers, was settled yesterday. Glovis Bernier, provincial labor dispute arbitrator, announced a settlement "satisfactory to both employers and employees."

Albanian Schools Gain Amid Lack Of Home Making

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania—The official Press Service here recently issued a report which shows there are 14 kindergartens and 612 elementary schools in Albania. They are attended by 51,250 children and served by 1163 teachers. There are nearly four times as many men teachers as women, and twice as many boys among the pupils as girls.

Of the 5000 youth attending high schools only one fifth are girls. Most of the 250 high school teachers are men.

On the whole, this school record for Albania is encouraging. It has developed in the course of 25 years from practically nothing. Emperors, kings and sultans, Romans, Greeks and Turks have at various times dominated this part of the Balkan Peninsula, but never in history were there anywhere near as many schools here as at present. When the Albanian state was founded 25 years ago, there wasn't a single native educational institution.

Nevertheless, what Albania appears to need most is men and women who know how to make homes, raise animals, tend gardens and handle machinery.

For many years there existed in Tirana a school that trained its pupils along just such lines. It was supported partly by American Junior Red Cross funds. Measured by the ability and willingness of its graduates to do useful work it attained remarkable success.

Boys from the "Technical School" became known throughout the whole country. But in a misdirected crusade against foreign education, the highly capable American director was dismissed and the school collapsed. So far, nothing has been put in its place.

Albania just now has little use for Latin, Greek or abstract philosophy. It needs a few engineers, several farm specialists, a small number of government clerks and a great many persons who can help drain swamps, cultivate neglected fields, set out orchards, improve farm animals, raise bees and silk worms and take care of children.

The country is not yet self-supporting. It lives off Italy. But it has sun and soil and rain. What it requires is a generation which will bring beauty and prosperity from their natural riches.

Vatican Denies Recall Of Nuncio at Berlin

VATICAN CITY, June 2 (AP)—A Vatican statement today announced that the Papal Nuncio to Berlin was remaining there, despite yesterday's note by the National Socialist Government that "preconditions" for normal relations between Germany and the Roman Catholic Church no longer exist.

The German note was occasioned by a lack of rebuke from Pope Pius to George Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago for criticism of Chancellor Hitler.

The Vatican, in a semi-official pronouncement, said that "no recall, either definitive or temporary has been sent to the Nuncio in Berlin. Nor up to the present is there any news that the German Government has given him his passports or intends to give them to him."

Steel Strike Foes Adamant; Official Warns of Guns in Plant

By the Associated Press

Opposing forces in the seven-state steel strike appeared poles apart on the collective bargaining issue today as the first week of the dispute drew to an end.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee which called the strike showed no disposition to compromise its original demand for recognition—in writing—as bargaining agent for its members.

On the other side there was no indication the three big independent steel concerns—Inland, Republic, and Youngstown—were willing to meet the union's demands.

Republic officials expressed confidence they would continue to operate plants, despite picket lines, at Chicago, Buffalo, N. Y., Canton, Warren and Niles, Ohio.

Ammunition Stored

Tom Girdler, board chairman of Republic, disclosed in an interview guns and ammunition were stored in the steel plants "to protect our property and our workmen." He said the weapons were available only to company guards.

At Chicago, 98 policemen were assigned to patrol the Republic plant in eight-hour shifts. The passing last night of a Republic striker brought to six the number of fatalities in Sunday's clash between demonstrators and policemen.

Union officials repudiated an announcement the movie craftsmen strike at Hollywood, Calif., has been settled. The painters' union, the first announcement said, joined the non-striking International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, deserting the Federated Motion Picture crafts.

A subpoena was issued in Detroit, Mich., today, for Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, as a one-man grand jury began an investigation of last week's fight between company employees and members of the United Automobile Workers of America.

Violation Charge

Striking union workers in the Ford assembly plant at Richmond, Calif., charge the company violated the Wagner Act. A complaint was submitted to the National Labor Relations Board. The plant, employing 1800 workers, closed last Wednesday.

Julio Ramirez, secretary of the General Confederation of Workers, demanded last night at Mexico City an immediate general strike to force a quick settlement of the nation-wide strike of 18,000 oil workers demanding wage increases and improved working conditions.

Strikers demand a daily wage of six pesos ($1.62), 30-day vacations, a 40-hour week and a pension plan.

Stranded United States tourists were aided today by the Government, which provided them with gasoline to speed them on their way toward the border.

A "rent strike" directed by a United Automobile Workers committee began at Pontiac, Mich., yesterday, while a Detroit member of the union disclosed tentative plans for similar action there on July 1.

Clash in New Jersey

Fifteen persons were injured in a clash in Little Falls, N. J., between police and several hundred pickets at the Little Falls Laundry Company with pickets finally retreating before tear gas and police sticks.

The strike occurred in the Passaic textile district, where the Textile Workers Organizing Committee has begun a concerted campaign to organize employees. The T. W. O. C. recently threatened a general strike in the area in an effort to force settlement of the strike, in progress two weeks.

Two hundred and fifty pickets from the United Electrical and Radio Workers Union barred employees from the National Electric Products Corporation plant in Ambridge, Penna., today.

Ernest de Maio, general organizer for the Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, said a strike was called because the company had "suddenly recognized the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (American Federation of Labor unit) while we were negotiating for our membership, which consists of two thirds of the 1800 employees."

Company officials could not be reached for a statement.

Duke to Be Married By Liverpool Vicar

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Announcement that the Duke of Windsor would be married by a Church of England pastor was considered here today to be a last-minute deference to Queen Mary, who had been keenly disappointed that her eldest son's wedding was not to be blessed by his church.

The decision was regarded as a victory for the more liberal sections within the Church of England, who are waging a campaign to remove some of the church's stringent laws against remarriage of divorced persons.

A spokesman for the church said that he was puzzled by the Duke's choice of the Rev. R. Anderson Jardine to perform the ceremony at Monts tomorrow.

The Rev. Mr. Jardine, popularly known as "the poor man's parson" because of his work in the slums of Liverpool, has been vicar of St. Paul's Church in Darlington for 10 years. The parish is composed mostly of people of the working class.

The pastor's superior is the Bishop of Durham, one of the leaders of the liberal section of the Church of England who sharply criticized the Archbishop of Canterbury for attacking former King Edward and his manner of living.

SWIM SUITS
for active swimming . . . and dressmaker types for a less strenuous life near the water's edge.
4.95 to 16.95
THE·WM·B SCHLEISNER STORE
30 N. Third Street
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Store Your Furs With Furriers
Call Pen. 0510 for our Bonded Driver and Complete Protection.
Theo. J. Siefert
Furs of the Better Grade
1714 Walnut Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon 12 to 2, and afternoon tea 2 to 5.
THE MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS at MODERATE PRICES
Marquetand's for Better Candies including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

ARROW COMPANY
● STATIONERS
● PRINTERS
● ENGRAVERS
Blank Books-Filing Supplies
Greeting Cards
16th and SANSOM STS., PHILADELPHIA

Pilgrim CERTIFIED SERVICE
DRY CLEANING—Suits, dresses—rugs—domestic and oriental—drapes. First-class workmanship at reasonable rates.
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
PHILADELPHIA
Phone: ROXborough 2091

In the heart of Germantown — 80,000 gallon PETROL FUEL OIL station
Craig Coal
Represented by
J. Philip Strehle
47 Montana St., Philadelphia
Call GERmantown 5539

Play Clothes for the Beach
Slacks
Shorts
Pull-overs
Shirts
Play Suits
3-Pc. Halter Sets
95c
C·A·ROWELL
5615-17 GERMANTOWN AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA

SMILE AT THE HEAT
Insulate your home with
EAGLE ROCK WOOL
Protection from heat, cold and dampness. Easily and economically installed.
Phone WAL. 1366 for free estimate.
MODERN HOME INSULATORS, Inc.
626 CHERRY STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Issues in British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER — Voters of British Columbia went to the polls yesterday to choose a new legislature. Seldom have they had a wider variety of political labels from which to pick their candidates.

The Pattullo Government appealed for a return to office on the strength of its record, claiming that its administration had enabled the Province to enjoy a much greater measure of prosperity than had been experienced in seven or eight years. Spokesmen for the Liberal party, headed by Premier T. D. Pattullo, pointed out that recent loans made by the Province drew the lowest interest in British Columbia's history, indicating that the credit of the Government was never sounder.

Chief opponents of the Liberals, as usual, were the Conservatives, headed in this campaign by Frank P. Patterson of Vancouver, comparatively untried in politics but an aggressive campaigner who has been able to rally to his support many of the previously insurgent elements that led to the utter rout of the Tory organization four years ago when it was led by Dr. S. F. Tolmie.

Conservatives themselves were optimistic enough to predict a victory at the polls, which would make Patterson the new Premier. But the Liberals are strongly entrenched, and they had 41 out of a total of 47 seats.

Socialists Elements

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, a socialistic group headed in the national field by J. S. Woodsworth, M. P., is a strong force, but believed to be not as strong as a couple of years ago prior to the disruption that led to the resignation of Robert Connell, the party's House leader, and several of his followers. Connell quarreled with the Provincial executive of the C. C. F., whose platform he claimed to be too visionary and radical, and when he refused to subscribe to the party's program he started a group of his own described as the Social Reconstructives. Dr. Lyle Telford is the leader of the C. C. F. He favors a left-wing doctrine including complete socialization of industry.

In addition to various other lesser parties and -isms, Social Credit was represented at the polls with several candidates. The Social Crediters in British Columbia are not allied in any way with the Alberta group dominated by Premier Aberhart, although they subscribe to the principles of Major Douglas.

Criticism of Loans

Chief opposition to the present Pattullo Government was that, despite the admitted improvement in primary industries, credited to the operation of the Empire tariffs more than to Provincial Government policies, it had been found necessary to continue borrowing on a large scale. Only a few months ago Premier Pattullo and his Minister of Finance succeeded in obtaining a loan of $3,000,000 in the east, and most of this will be spent on an extensive road-building program.

There had also been considerable censure of the Government's administration of the Mines Department, notably in connection with the Hedley Amalgamated Gold Mine scandal. Government critics claim that the Mines Department had data in its possession throwing suspicion on this mine long before an official inquiry showed that the mine had been "salted." Speculators lost about $500,000 as a result of this fraud, for which three company officials are now facing trial.

Another issue introduced by the Government, of special interest to Americans, was annexation of the Yukon, personally sponsored by Premier Pattullo. It was claimed that annexation is a forerunner to the building of the Alaska highway, which would connect Highway 99 on the Pacific coast with the Land of the Midnight Sun.

Nova Scotia's Apple Blossom Festival Draws Many Visitors

Reid Studio, Windsor, N. S.

Acres of Trees Join in Arboreal Symphony of the Growing Season

Oslo Pact Impels World Movement For Freer Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, June 2—The growing world movement toward economic disarmament received further impetus here today by the publication of the official text of the Oslo Convention, signed last week between the Scandinavian and Low Countries. The convention comes into effect on July 1.

As previously outlined, the primary aim of the new convention is to free international trade by abolishing the quota system between some of these countries, and an agreement not to raise existing tariffs on various products. The convention is thus expected to prove a powerful inducement to other states to join in the increasing trend toward freer world trade.

The former stumbling block of the most-favored-nation clause, which wrecked a similar arrangement at Ouchy, Switz., in 1931, for a gradual reduction of import duties, has been skillfully avoided.

The impression here is that this first multilateral breach in the world's towering tariff walls which these small powers have succeeded in making should give a considerable fillip to widespread soundings in the direction of an economic truce now being undertaken by Prime Minister Paul van Zeeland of Belgium at the request of Britain and France in consequence of the Franco-Anglo-American currency agreement of last September. Dr. Van Zeeland is to confer with President Roosevelt this month.

Roman Catholic Churches Reopen in Sonora, Mexico

NOGALES, Sonora, Mex., June 2 (AP) — Long-silenced church bells pealed throughout Sonora yesterday, calling Roman Catholics to the first legal services in almost three years.

Reopening of the Roman Catholic churches through co-operation of the state and federal governments brought to an end the "kneel-down" demonstration which started here last Thursday night after 5000 Roman Catholics paraded the downtown district. Two hundred worshipers forced open the door to the church and took possession. Some remained, eating and sleeping there, until official sanction of the opening was obtained.

All Roman Catholic priests fled from Sonora when the churches were ordered closed, most of them taking refuge in Arizona. They returned to their posts two weeks ago when Gov. Roman Yocupicio permitted reopening of the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Hermosillo.

Workers See Gain In Social Welfare; Triple Goal Is Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 2—Three objectives designed to improve living conditions for the majority of American citizens were defined as 7000 delegates to the National Conference of Social Work concluded its sixty-fourth annual convention here.

Delegates agreed first to work for a greater public welfare program. Conference speakers called attention to a swing away from private agencies to public activities as the nation turned its resources to aiding victims of the depression.

They insisted as part of the second objective that agencies set up to administrate the Social Security Act be purged of partisan politics. Delegates reported a growing determination on the part of the average American citizen to see that the new public services do what is expected of them.

The third objective is to obtain a franker and more energetic approach to the unemployment problem. This effort will center around a drive for a jobless census which will give specific data to be used as a basis for reform.

350 Sectional Sessions

The conference brought together delegates from 53 welfare organizations. Speakers and delegates, who conferred in 350 sectional meetings, reflected in reports a growing interest on the part of the public in the welfare of youth, the aged, the laborer, the handicapped person and even the criminal.

Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, cited statistics compiled by Brookings Institution showing the need of federal and state participation in social security. He said:

"In 1929, a boom year, seven out of 10 families in this country had incomes of less than $2500 a year; four out of 10 families received less than $1500 and one of every five, less than $1000 annually. Considering that it takes $2000 a year minimum to support a family comfortably for a year, then 16,000,000 families, or nearly three out of every five, were below the standard that America, the richest nation in the world, should afford.

American Method

"This problem will be handled in the traditional American way of jobs, perhaps supplemented by income from interest or from profits from rents. The Government can implement this method with appropriate legislation concerning wages and hours, regulation of monopolies, encouragement of cheap power development, safeguarding investors and assuring farmers parity with industry."

Commenting on a current Supreme Court decision, Senator Robert F. Wagner, author of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, said: "The high court, by broadening interpretation of the interstate commerce clause from the earlier and narrowier views, will, in my judgment, enable Congress to deal with minimum wages, maximum hours and kindred subjects."

There was definite belief the Federal Government will expand activities in the field of social security. Miss Edith Abbott, retiring president of the conference, said America's achievement during the depression years was establishment of the principle of public responsibility for those in need. It is a fallacy to believe problems as general as those dealt with under social security are only local in aspect, she said.

States Co-operating

Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the federal social security board, said 43 states were co-operating in the social security program and the number of individuals benefited had increased fivefold.

Speakers reported progress in the attack on crime by community councils. These councils represent all agencies in a community interested in civic welfare. Through the power of massed attack they have eradicated breeding places of crime, reports said. In connection with offenders, case study, uniform sentences for specific crimes, and parole were defended as valuable adjuncts of justice.

Annapolis Valley Fruit Wins Fame for Canada in Markets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KENTVILLE, N. S.—The thousands of apple trees in Nova Scotia's famous Annapolis Valley, which last week end attracted hundreds of visitors here to take part in the fifth annual Apple Blossom Festival and view the magnificent display of pink blossoms, have now settled down to the more serious business of growing rosy-red apples for the fall harvest.

Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley, one of the greatest apple orchard areas in the British Empire, exports annually 1,500,000 barrels of the fruit to Great Britain. And, according to the forecasts of growers, this year's yield is likely to exceed that of the banner season of 1935.

Last year was an off year for apples. Producers attributed this fact to two reasons. First, a hard, cold winter did considerable damage to the trees, and then a late spring frost nipped the buds. However, this year, they say, the trees have come along extraordinarily well, due to the mild winter. Also a normal spring has brought the trees along slowly, and now, at this late date, there is little chance of injurious frosts.

A Richly Fertile Region

The Annapolis Valley comprises an area of about 1200 square miles, running 80 miles in length and 15 miles in breadth. It takes in one of the most fertile regions in Nova Scotia's mainland, beginning at Annapolis Royal and passing through the townships of Bridgetown, Middleton, Berwick, and ending at the Basin of Minas.

There are two rivers in this valley which are almost as important to the growers as the trees. They are the Annapolis and Cornwallis rivers. The Annapolis serves to drain the land of excess water and, in case of drought, supplies the trees with ample moisture. The Cornwallis is navigable and brings "fruiter" boats practically into the orchards and enables growers to ship directly to Britain and other continental countries.

It was in 1633 that the first apples were planted by the French in Nova Scotia. So suitable were growing conditions that 65 years later there were about 1500 trees in the district, some families having orchards of 75 to 100 trees. The first apples were exported from the valley in 1849 by a sailing boat running from Halifax to Liverpool. The first shipment to London was in 1881 when 6000 barrels went forward on the steamer Neptune. The average quantity of apples exported during a five-year period beginning 1880 was 30,320 barrels, while during a five-year period 1920-24, the exports rose to 1,000,000 barrels.

Today exports have increased until the million and a half mark has been reached and there is every indication that within a very few years this mark will be exceeded.

Apples of Many Varieties

There are 100 varieties of apples grown in the valley. The Gravenstein, Cox Orange, and Ben Davis, are a few of the more popular varieties. Most growers, however, are of the opinion that if only 15 varieties prevailed a better market and price would result.

With the exception of a few scattered years, the Annapolis valley producer has had considerable economic success. Although last year was considered a poor one, the apple growers broke about even. A survey of the valley shows that there has been no depression among the producers. One grower said, "Depression? Yes, we have read about one, but that's all we know about it." Then he went on to point out that in Kings county—the center of the apple growing region—there wasn't a man idle that really wanted to work; there was no one on relief, with the exception of a few old age cases; and practically every home was equipped with all modern conveniences.

Just what the price range will be this year growers cannot safely predict, but they do admit that they look for better than average returns. The Gravenstein, they say, should bring $2 a barrel "right out of the orchard," while the Cox Orange, a fancy brand, one of Britain's favorites, may bring as high as $7. Before overproduction this apple used to bring as high as $20 a barrel, one grower recalled.

Competition From Virginia

The Nova Scotia apple producer considers Virginia as his closest competitor on this side of the Atlantic. "Their apples have a better color than ours," a large producer here said, "but I doubt if they can quite equal our quality." The Annapolis valley grower has one big advantage over his Virginian brother and that is he is able to ship his produce to Britain free of any duty charge.

Many growers in this region are stanch supporters of the co-operative system and attribute to this plan their success in the apple industry. An organization called the United Fruit Growers provides its members with fertilizer and equipment. "Those who have stuck by the co-operative system," growers say, "now own their own farms and equipment. But those who have chosen to be independent of this organization in many cases have lost their farms, or have been forced to lease them out."

To the laymen the apple industry appears to be a simple one. Plant your trees and there—you have an orchard. But this is only the beginning.

A Year-Round Industry

The apple producer has his work cut out for him the year round. During the winter months he must prune his trees. This usually takes him until the first of March. Then comes fertilizing. A grower with a 325-acre orchard is required to use 100 tons of fertilizer. After fertilization comes spraying which continues through August. And then the harvest. This takes at least two months.

Apples are sold either directly from the orchards or are hauled to frost-proof storehouses and sorted into two grades, A-1 and domestics. The apple producer watches the market as closely as a New York broker, and when the first sign of a rise is indicated, off goes several thousand barrels to Britain via Port Williams on the Cornwallis river. During the months that the river is frozen, producers ship to Halifax where "fruiters" take their apples to Liverpool.

An orchard of 325 acres, in a good year, should produce around 40,000 barrels of apples. With the greater part of these in the grower's storehouse it usually takes until March to dispose of his crop. Inasmuch as it costs about $1.50 to raise a barrel of apples, the producer who is able to get $2 a barrel and over is in for a neat profit.

Pattullo Wins Re-election In British Columbia

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 2 (AP)—Premier T. R. Pattullo, Liberal Party leader, and three members of his last cabinet were conceded their places in British Columbia's nineteenth Legislature today.

The Prime Minister and his colleagues were among the 10 Liberal incumbents assured victory early today.

First non-Liberal to be conceded victory, Dr. Lyle Telford, leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, gained one of the two Vancouver east seats from the British Columbia Constructive forces of Dr. Robert Connell. Telford's victory was followed swiftly by concession of re-election of Harold Winch, another Co-operative Commonwealth Federation contestant.

Dr. Frank Patterson, leading Conservatives in a "comeback" after being absent from the Provincial political arena for three years, was running third behind a Liberal and Co-operative Commonwealth Federation candidate with the count from the first 26 polls.

Tom Uphill, labor representative of the coal mining center of British Columbia's mainland, was returned for the fourth time.

Police Demand Changes In New York Floor Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2 — Ruling that certain changes are necessary in the form of entertainment presented, the police department's bureau of licenses today again served warning on city night club managements that objectionable features in their floor shows must be deleted. It was the second threat of "drastic action" to be delivered against four clubs of the Broadway theatrical district—the French Casino, the Cotton Club, the Harlem Uproar House, and the Hollywood Restaurant—on the basis of complaints lodged by plainclothes policemen.

The supplemental warning took the form of a decision based on the contention and defense of the operators that there had been no intent to violate the law or police regulations. This was delivered by the bureau chief, Second Deputy Police Commissioner John J. Sullivan, who heard the evidence last week. The department would give the licensees "the benefit of the doubt," he said, but "any repetition of the alleged occurrences would warrant drastic action with a view of revocation of licenses," and they could expect continued "close supervision."

Medical Ads Halted

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced today 11 companies and individuals have agreed to discontinue certain alleged false and misleading advertising of medicinal preparations sold in interstate commerce.

U. S. to Measure 100,000 Children To Standardize Sizes in Clothing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Are as many youngsters "big for their age" as their mothers think?

To find out whether it is the child or the size label in his clothes that is out of proportion, the United States Bureau of Home Economics has laid plans to have 100,000 boys and girls from one to 14 measured and the average size of each age compiled.

The main purpose behind the bureau's project is to help mothers buy better-fitting clothes for their children. Too many mothers, declares Miss Ruth O'Brien, chief of the bureau's textile and clothing division, are saying, "Mary is only six, but she wears a size eight already. I don't know what I'm going to do with her."

The study was undertaken after conferences with manufacturers of clothing and patterns. It will be the most comprehensive of its kind ever made.

Home economic schools and other interested institutions in eight states have already agreed to take part in the work. National Youth Administration employees will do the measuring.

Miss O'Brien estimates that it will take about 20 minutes to measure each of the 100,000 children. They will not be expected to stand still as they do when they try on clothes in a department store. Instead they will be asked to bend and twist into positions they are apt to get into during play. Then when mother goes to buy a suit, it won't be so likely to split out at the seams and the sleeves won't be too short even for a ball-player. Not only will length and width be noted, but the youngster will be measured from the back of his neck to his waist in a bending position, with a bent as well as straight arm, and in other "action" positions.

Write or call for folder on
FUEL OIL
Burner—Service—Air Conditioners
PETROLEUM HEAT AND POWER CO.
Oldest and largest organization devoted exclusively to oil heating.
Ask for TED GLASSEY
Poplar 0600 810 North Broad St.
PHILADELPHIA
Note—See our W Burner, especially designed for small burners.

Madame Clare
CORSET SHOP
102-104 S. 20th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
Corselets, Girdles and Brassieres
Lovely—Cool—Inexpensive
Nets and Voiles
FOR SUMMER
"To Slenderize Be Corset Wise"

WEDDING STATIONERY
Announcements
Invitations
At Home and Reception Cards
ENGRAVED or PRINTED
GRADUATION CARDS and GIFTS
Fountain Pens and Pencils
DECKER'S
Stationers and Office Outfitters
902 Chestnut St., 9 So. 15th St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Standard of Fine Quality in Dairy Products
ABBOTTS
Ice Cream
Deluxe "A" Milk
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey and Seashore
For Service: Evergreen 4461

CUMMINGS COAL
Call GLAdstone 0900 TODAY
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Naturally Superior
GERM'T'N AVE. at WAYNE JCT.
5036 WARRINGTON W. PHILA.

SALE! 3-THREAD, 48-GAUGE CHIFFON HOSIERY
$1 quality . . . 75c
An exceptionally fine grade . . . cobweb sheer and clear as crystal. In the best Summer shades . . . glamour, dalmatia, avenue, cubatan, plaza beige, swanky. Sizes 8½ to 10½.
ALLEN'S
1214 Chestnut Street Philadelphia
Chelten and Greene Streets Germantown

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Le Gant's Voile Corselettes
$7.50
Cool, sheer voile, combined with two-way stretch lastex, in a corselette that's washable and suitable for summer wear. Models for short or tall figures.
New Corset Salon, Second Floor

THE Joseph Freedman STORE
Ready Tailored Clothes for Gentlemen
PENN-HARRIS HOTEL BUILDING
HARRISBURG, PA.
Stewart Snoddy

So—you want to be comfortable?
Feller's in Harrisburg Is Air Conditioned
and features the greatest selection of air conditioned fashions for all occasions from Sun-up to Moonlight. And they are so reasonable!
Feller's
HARRISBURG

Graduation and Wedding Gifts
From the Orient!
LOVELY LINEN SETS $5.00 and up
HAND ETCHED PEWTER SANDWICH PLATE.....$5.00
ORIGINAL JAPANESE PRINTS (Framed in pongee silk) $5.00 and up
PIGSKIN LOVE CHESTS (With Padlock) .....$3.50 and up
PURSES FROM CEYLON.....$1.75 (Gay straw. Belt to match)
CLEAR CRYSTAL BRACELETS, RINGS, CLIPS .....$1.50 to $5.00
Let Your Gift Bear the Mark of Originality
BAKER'S
"At the Sign of the Heathen Dog"
1724 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Art and Skill...

Original Vincent
Vincent R. Pileggi
HAIRDRESSING
ZOTOS Permanent Waves
1320 Chestnut St., Philadelphia (Second Floor, Opp. Wanamaker's). Kin. 0955; Also Warwick Hotel Salon, 1701 Locust St.
Ocean City Branch will open June 24th in Flanders Hotel

MANN & DILKS
Manufacturers, Importers and Retailers of Men's and Women's Wearing Apparel
Women's Department
COATS 25% SUITS 33⅓% REDUCTION
Special lot Coats—$14.95 and $19.95
Values up to $49.75
1630 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

20 Aristocrat Products
1. Certified Milk
2. Guernsey "AA" Milk
3. "A" Milk
4. Grade A Vitamin D Milk
5. Grade B Vitamin D Milk
6. Special B Milk
7. Regular B Milk
8. Chocolate Milk
9. Chocolate Drink
10. Cream Buttermilk
11. Light Cream
12. Medium Cream
13. Heavy Cream
14. Sour Cream
15. Sweet Butter
16. Salt Butter
17. Cheese
18. White Eggs
19. Brown Eggs
20. Acidophilus Milk
SCOTT POWELL
DAIRY Aristocrat PRODUCTS
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Evs. 1234 West 1731

Bonwit Teller playsuits with matching skirts
5.95
Chic cotton washables, that will make you toss away all your preconceived notions of what 5.95 will buy! 12-20.
FIFTH FLOOR
Bonwit Teller
CHESTNUT AT SEVENTEENTH PHILADELPHIA

HOOK-'N'-EYE
DECOR ON SUMMER ALPACA
10.95
Cross our heart and hope to die, all this importance is but 10.95. Up to now, fascinating hook-'n'-eyes have kept their charms for more costly dresses. The cool, grainy fabric is guaranteed washable. White hooks on navy or black, brown on coral or natural, red on white, and navy on blue. Modern Salon—Fifth Floor.
THE BLUM STORE
chestnut street at thirteenth, philadelphia, pa

MEN'S SHOP
Shirts . . . Underwear
Socks . . . Neckwear
Shoes . . . Gloves
Hats . . . Lounging Robes
Harold Heimert
Incorporated
117 S Highland Ave., Highland Bldg.
E. L., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Go Streamline
"The Save Way"
Markets in
PITTSBURGH
7301 Penn Ave. 1800 W. Liberty Ave.
E E. South Hills
Ohio River Boulevard and Superior
NEW KENSINGTON
BRADDOCK BUTLER
INDIANA KITTANNING

LUNCH
With Us Today
Central Cafeteria
"Like Going Home to Lunch"
Our Prices Are Reasonable
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Except Sundays and Holidays
331 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Between Smithfield and Wood Streets

AT
Colle's
There Is No Compromise WITH Quality
RECONDITIONING OIL
Permanent Waves
Priced From $5 Complete
COLLE'S
Buhl Building Atlantic 0554
204 FIFTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Your Butler Man Offers

Special Sale
BUFFET SIZE
FRUITS
3 CANS 25c
On Sale at All Stores
Butler's
for better groceries
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AS MUCH A PART
OF PITTSBURGH AS
PITTSBURGH ITSELF
Boggs & Buhl
68th
ANNIVERSARY SALE
Every Boggs & Buhl Anniversary Sale has fulfilled a promise we've made our customers . . . a heartfelt promise to provide outstanding value. This year, we honestly feel, will surpass all other Anniversary Sales for supreme savings. Every department of the store is ready for you—ready with rich offerings—superlative opportunities for you to save money. From cellar to rafters we're bubbling over with enthusiasm—we're all wholeheartedly in the mood for celebration—and we've something to celebrate—THE GREATEST VALUES IN OUR ENTIRE HISTORY!
BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA.

New South Wales Resort Observes Diamond Jubilee

Manly holds a series of pageants, water carnivals, band concerts and sports in recalling 60 years of municipal progress.

© Milton Kent Sydney
On the Beach at Manly

Aerial View of Manly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Manly, Sydney's attractive watering place and popular tourist resort, recently celebrated its Municipal Diamond Jubilee to commemorate 60 years of progress since its incorporation as a municipality in 1877.

It was then only a village of 157 houses, with about 800 residents; today, it is a thriving township, which has a residential area of more than 6600 dwellings and a population of approximately 30,000 permanent residents.

This number increases by about 15,000 during the summer season, for Manly has many attractions. Not the least of these is its scenic beauty; the golden sand and surf of its ocean beaches; and its huge enclosed Harbor Pool and esplanades.

First Landing in 1788

Manly's history dates from Jan. 21, 1788, when Capt. Arthur Phillip, the first Governor of New South Wales, on entering the harbor for the first time, landed on its shores, and gave it its present name, on account of the appearance of its natives.

In 1814 the first settlement was made, but it was not until the advent of Henry Gilbert Smith in 1850 that the improvement of the village began. From then on, its rapid progress marked a new era in the history of Manly.

The increasing prosperity of the "Village" today is manifested in its imposing hotels, modern theaters, an excellent shopping center, and an efficient transport service by land and water.

Tennis Competitions

The jubilee celebrations were arranged by the Citizen's Committee, under the presidency of Capt. M. J. Lowe. Its aim was not only to make a success of the festivities, but to allow everyone to enjoy them. With this objective in view, all entertainments were free, with one or two exceptions, as in the case of the "Seaside Championship Tennis Finals," in which the Davis Cup players, J. A. Crawford and V. B. McGrath participated. The small charge of 2s. was made for admission.

The celebrations were opened by B. S. B. Stevens, Premier of New South Wales, who arrived with other official guests at Manly Cove in the H. M. A. S. Moresby, and received a civic welcome on the promenade at Harbor Pool. Then a procession, headed by the Naval Reserve's Band and the R. A. A. Band, led the official cars down The Corso, to the official dais at the ocean end, where the opening ceremony took place.

A surf carnival followed, and from then on for a gala week, one function after another exemplified Manly's hospitality.

Brilliant Illuminations

Among the major events on the entertainment program were an aquatic pageant and regatta, a surf carnival, and an aerial exhibition. At night The Corso was brilliantly illuminated; at the ocean end, a huge rainbow fan-shaped design, about 25 feet high with each blade a distinct hue, gave a striking contrast with the dark foliage of the pines.

Multi-colored lights illumined the harbor front, and made a fitting background for the Venetian water pageant. A spectacular fancy dress parade and fireworks display were greatly enjoyed incidents of the jubilee.

A combined citizen's jubilee service was held, at which an address was given by W. M. Hughes. On the final day a band contest was held in the Oval, in the afternoon and a special program of band music given at night, from the rotunda on Ocean Beach.

Powers Propose Offset to Italy's Spanish Blockade

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Great Britain was reported today to be considering a plan for joint naval action to offset the establishment of a virtual Italian blockade of ports held by the Spanish Government.

Convinced of the necessity of preventing any new critical incidents in the civil war, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was understood to have taken under advisement the plan which would grant Italy's and Germany's demands for guaranteed protection of their fleets in Spanish waters.

Under the proposal Mr. Eden was said to have before him for immediate action, the warships of Britain, France, Germany and Italy would unite as an international fleet against Spain in the event of any further molesting of vessels of the "Hands-off Spain" committee.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 2—Official quarters here continue to maintain a discreet silence on the Spanish situation, and hints of a joint Italo-German punitive expedition against the Valencia Government, which have begun to appear in the Fascist press, are not taken too seriously.

This suggestion, it is noted, coincides with the arrival of Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg, Reich War Minister, who is here to meet Premier Mussolini and leading military men. His visit, however, was arranged before the Deutschland incident.

Marshal von Blomberg arrived at the Littorio airport this morning, where he was greeted impressively by the Duce himself, accompanied by the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, the German Ambassador to Rome, Ullrich von Hassell, and various Italian army leaders.

Highway Safety Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Diversion of highways to eliminate level crossings, replacement of other level crossings by overhead bridges, and other safety plans will be features of the 1937 highway program in Saskatchewan, government officials have announced.

Children's Home in Oklahoma Built on Plan of Self-Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAND SPRINGS, Okla.—Most orphan asylums are established to care for children who are stranded in the midst of busy communities. But the town of Sand Springs was built around a thriving, prosperous orphan asylum. Most such institutions have a struggle to keep out of the red. The Sand Springs home operates one of the largest diversified farm projects in the Southwest. It operates a railroad, leases a cotton mill and steel plant to private companies, and, in an effort to withdraw from competitive business, has sold a water project, a light and water company and other properties.

Most orphan asylums are busily engaged in getting curly-haired blue-eyed babies adopted, but the Sand Springs home not only keeps its own charges as zealously as any parents would, but it also refuses to accept single children and only takes whole families, so that sisters and brothers can grow up together. And whereas most orphan asylums bar mothers, the Sand Springs home has a group of small cottages where 40 widows make homes for their 100 children.

The story of Sand Springs begins 30 years ago, when the area was a wilderness traversed only by the Katy railroad and a vague wagon trail meandering through the sand dunes along the Arkansas river. The nearest town was Tulsa, a frontier post in an Indian territory. Then oil was found near Bartlesville, Red Fork and Kiefer. As the black gold poured out of the ground, fortune hunters appeared; and in their wake, schemers and promoters, gamblers and bootleggers.

In the army of newcomers was Charles Page, who had grown up in a Wisconsin town, in turn been a messenger boy, a railroad telegraph operator, chief of police, timber cruiser, and real estate agent. Drifting through the Northwest, he had tried his hand at townsite development, lumbering and mining. His first ventures in oil in Oklahoma were dry holes in the vicinity of Chandler. Then his courage and determination were rewarded by the discovery of the great Tanchia oil field between Tulsa and Sapulpa.

Mr. Page's experience had shown him both the fortunes and the misfortunes which follow the development of a frontier country. As Tulsa yielded money to the successful, it also was the scene of human needs of the derelict, the widow and the orphan. There was no organized charity or welfare work.

Mr. Page had lost everything of material wealth in the Pacific Northwest in the panic of 1893, and he had resolved that if he ever earned money enough, he would do something for those who seemed helpless to care for themselves. Accordingly, on his forty-seventh birthday, June 2, 1908, he founded the Sand Springs home for boys and girls. His first employees were men who had handicaps, physical or financial. With their aid, he began to have building supplies and materials hauled to the present site of the community. The first family of children was housed in a tent. Shacks followed, and then permanent buildings began to take shape.

Mr. Page realized that his orphanage and widows' colony must have a constant source of revenue. He also wanted to develop the natural resources of Oklahoma and to provide employment for those who did not fit into the new oil industry. Gradually his plans grew. He would build an industrial city and a railroad connecting it with the new hustling, prosperous city of Tulsa. The revenue from electric light, power, gas and water service for the town, together with the freight and passenger service of the railroad, would provide a steady income for the development and support of the home.

'S. R. O.' at Niagara Falls

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 1 (AP)—There was "standing room only" at one of the favorite Niagara Falls scenic spots yesterday. Holiday crowds were so large that long lines of spectators waited patiently their turn to get a glimpse of the falls from Prospect Point.

JUNE OF EVENTS!
Summery Fashions at Special Values
Meyer Jonasson's
Atlantic 6200 Liberty at Oliver
PITTSBURGH, PA.
For weeks we've been working on the preparation of this important, just-once-in-a-season sale! Now, in this special value-giving event you can select fashions and know you're buying good designing, charming styling and fine detail . . . at prices that will amaze you with their moderateness. There's the story in a few words. Come early so you'll have first choice of the whole tempting spread.

Loyalists Ask Hague Inquiry On Bombing of Deutschland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 2—Inquiry by the Hague Court into the bombing of the Deutschland was urged by Julio Alvarez Del Vayo, Spanish delegate to the League at a luncheon of the Anglo-American Press Association here today.

Acknowledging that an investigation by Geneva might be distasteful to Germany who is not a member of the League, Señor Del Vayo recommended that the Hague Court, as an essentially neutral body, be asked by the International Non-Intervention Committee to proceed to a thorough inquiry into the question of whether Spanish airmen or the German cruiser fired first.

"Personal Opinion"

This suggestion was advanced by the former Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs as his "personal opinion" but he made it immediately following a telephone conversation with officials in Valencia and declared that he was certain it represented the Government's position.

The Loyalists demand, he said, that the court establish not only the facts as to the origin of the Deutschland incident but that it rule also on the right of the Valencia Government to carry out military operations in clearly defined war zones such as Iviza surely was, according to Señor Del Vayo.

Would Shorten Conflict

Appealing to the democracies to help shorten the conflict in Spain, Señor Del Vayo declared that the "best way to do this is through withdrawal of all 'volunteers' from both sides."

Alluding to America's action in supporting French and British efforts to prevent the conflict from spreading, Señor Del Vayo expressed deep appreciation of the United States' attitude. "We hailed as most precious encouragement Mr. Roosevelt's words on democracy as the hope of peace at Buenos Aires and still consider his speech an event of historic importance," he concluded.

Loyalists Drive Into Rebel Area North of Madrid

MADRID, June 2 (AP)—Government troops drove into insurgent territory northwest of Madrid yesterday in an offensive designed to withdraw some insurgent strength from besieged Bilbao.

War Ministry officials said the Government heavy artillery, from placements along the heights of La Granja, started shelling the insurgent stronghold at Segovia, 43 miles northwest of the capital.

Shells bursting over the city carried a warning that Segovia might soon be withstanding a Government siege, ministry officials declared as they announced themselves pleased with results of the advance.

Supported by artillery and aircraft, Government troops advanced along the Segovia road. Several detachments surrounded the royal palace at La Granja, the Spanish Versailles, attempting to force surrender of an insurgent force.

One column of Government troops thrust toward the town of Balsain which lies in the hills three miles past La Granja and just off the road along which the Madrid forces were advancing.

Roosevelt Scans Spanish Reports With Advisers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—President Roosevelt summoned his most trusted advisers on European affairs to a special conference here today to go over the situation arising out of the Spanish crisis and consider what possible further action might be taken here to aid the cause of peace.

Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-Large, was hurriedly summoned from New York to attend the conference along with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles.

Important officials of the State Department conferred for several hours yesterday afternoon, it was disclosed this morning, in preparation for today's White House conference of the diplomatic high command. Further, long reports ordered from all key diplomatic posts in Europe were received this morning and provide the factual material for today's discussion.

The likelihood that any action will be taken beyond Secretary Hull's earnest expressions of hope to both German and Spanish ambassadors yesterday that a peaceful solution would be reached is considered possible but remote in best informed circles. Invocation of the Neutrality Act continues to be highly unpopular at the State Department.

The Roosevelt Gesture?

The only other line of action foreseen here is that President Roosevelt might feel that the time has arrived for him to make the "bold gesture" for world peace in which he is known to have been interested for many months. That he will do any such thing is not even hinted. Yet it remains a possibility not to be ignored.

External evidence of some such intent is slight. There is unusual activity in the corridors of the State Department and exceptionally long cable reports are being received hourly from Europe. Mr. Hull saw Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, yesterday after talking with Spanish Ambassador Fernando de los Rios. This morning the Spanish Embassy confirmed reports that Señor de los Rios will sail for Europe in the Queen Mary on July 9 to confer with the Spanish Cabinet in Valencia.

From these facts some quarters here suspect that Mr. Roosevelt may be considering offering his services as an arbiter of the Spanish civil war. They recall that President Theodore Roosevelt made a name for himself in the world by mediating the Russo-Japanese War. Individuals who have discussed world affairs with Mr. Roosevelt within recent weeks report that he still feels that under certain circumstances he might make a proposal which would open the door to a solution of European tension.

More Hopeful Outlook

Word from Europe tends to be more hopeful this morning. Despite the apparent intention of Germany and Italy to blockade Spanish Government ports against any possible aid from Russia regardless of international consequences London is said to expect that the net result will be an even more effective isolation of the Spanish War.

The possibility that the new incidents would widen the gulf between England and France on one hand and Germany and Italy on the other has been mitigated by reports of British naval officers in Gibraltar that they are satisfied that the German battleship Deutschland did not provoke the bombing incident at Ibiza. British acceptance of the German contention that the attack on the Deutschland was unprovoked means that the lines of communication are still open between London and Berlin.

According to information received here, British officers were invited to board the Deutschland when it reached Gibraltar. They inspected the anti-aircraft batteries and were convinced from the condition of the paint on the guns that they had not been fired for several days. This meant a willingness on the part of the British Government to concede that Germany had some justification for reprisals.

Parole Is Praised On Claimed Result In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Since the establishment of North Carolina's present parole system, in which the Governor, in the exercise of clemency, is assisted by a parole commissioner and his office staff, the prime objective has been to encourage the rebuilding of human character and to place erring feet back in the path of rectitude.

"When a convict is freed in North Carolina, the chances are better than ten to one he will go straight," said Edwin M. Gill, commissioner, in a statement issued by him, through the Governor's office here.

"Since the clemency office was established, a dozen years ago," continued Mr. Gill, "slightly more than 5500 convicts have been paroled. Nine per cent of these have failed to keep out of trouble, and 7½ per cent are listed as utter failures. However, since the establishment of a new system last October, in which every prisoner was surveyed and granted eligibility for clemency, in time to come, only 2 per cent of those freed have been rearrested or have violated the provisions of their paroles.

"It is perhaps too early to prophesy ultimate results in cases of men paroled within the last few months," Mr. Gill went on to say, "but figures show that the parole system in North Carolina has been a success in at least 90 per cent of all cases."

Manitoba Mining Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — Northern Manitoba mining roads will be improved during this year as the result of an expenditure estimated in the neighborhood of $250,000. This amount is expected to be this Province's share of the $1,400,000 appropriated by the Dominion Government for the development of transportation facilities into mining areas.

Canada Tests Cowbirds For Homing Instincts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.,—Experiments to determine whether cowbirds, like carrier pigeons, have the homing instinct are underway in western Canada.

Birds were sent to Regina and Winnipeg by William Lyon, Waukegon, Ill., president of the Inland Bird Banding Association, where the birds were released. The flight will be about 800 miles.

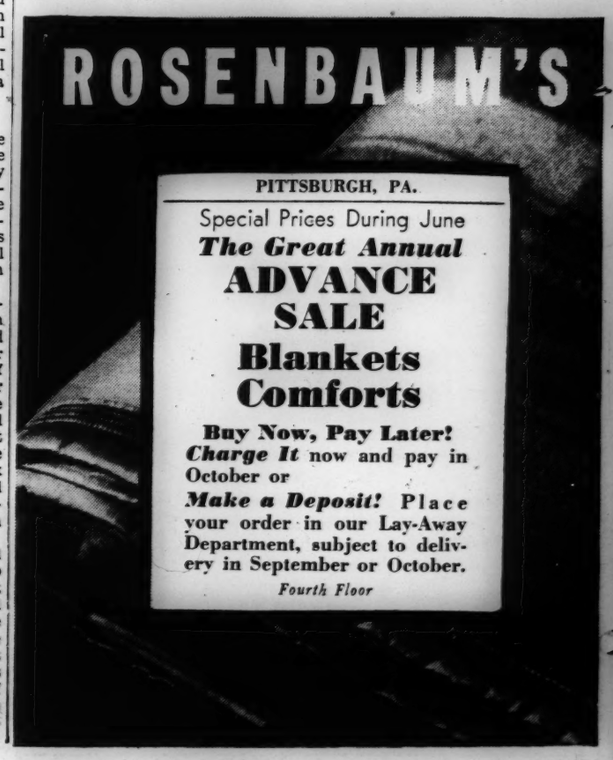
F. C. HINKEL & BRO.
INCORPORATED
Flowers
Fresh from the Greenhouses
Plants Cut Flowers
Floral Designs of All Kinds
Deliver anywhere in the U. S. A.
Phone WELLINGTON 2100
Greenhouses: East Bellevue Road
R. D. No. 7, Bellevue, Pa.
Downtown Display:
188 Allegheny Market Fairfax 8020

Salute to Summer

Selby ARCH PRESERVERS
We cordially invite you to come in and try on our shoes.
E. G. Wheeler
Arch Preserver Shop
208 STANWIX STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHAT'S HAPPENED
to the old-fashioned
stove-heated IRON?

The Modern Woman chooses "HOM-STYL" to relieve her of the tedious task of ironing.
HOM-STYL is a completely finished family service that leaves nothing for you to do . . . SHIRTS ironed beautifully . . . SOCKS darned . . . and buttons sewed on when needed. A ten-pound bundle — only $1.52 when ¼ the weight is flat pieces.
North Side Laundry Co.
Dependable Service
When You Call
FAIRFAX 3810


ROSENBAUM'S
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special Prices During June
The Great Annual
ADVANCE SALE
Blankets
Comforts
Buy Now, Pay Later!
Charge It now and pay in October or
Make a Deposit! Place your order in our Lay-Away Department, subject to delivery in September or October.
Fourth Floor

Aid for Incorporation Bill Seen in Tax Evasion Message

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—Administration support for the O'Mahoney federal incorporation bill and incidentally a rapprochement between the New Deal and a senator who just voted against it on the Supreme Court reorganization program were noted among the first by-products of the President's tax evasion message.

The Senate yesterday immediately authorized a joint committee of House and Senate to investigate income tax evasions in the higher brackets, an investigation before which suspected evaders or avoiders may be summoned to Washington, put under oath, and the glare of publicity be directed into their returns. Meantime, the Treasury itself will be widening its own investigation, probably behind closed doors, furnishing maps and charts—names and dates—for the Congressional exploration.

Although the committee will continue until next February, it is expected to make preliminary report within a few weeks in order that some tax loopholes may be plugged during the present term of Congress.

Nuisance Taxes

President Roosevelt's tax message has had some indirect results, however, not so satisfactory to the White House. The House Ways and Means Committee, meeting today, delayed action on extension of the $500,000,000 nuisance taxes which had been regarded as necessary to Administration financing. Although the extension is regarded as inevitable sooner or later, the uncertainty prevailing now that the tax situation has been reopened, contributed to today's failure to act.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of ways and means, admitted that "we had a squabble," but expected differences would be ironed out in a few days. Southwestern Democrats, led by Representative Wesley E. Disney (D) of Oklahoma, are fighting for drastic revision or elimination of nuisance taxes on gasoline, oil and other levies affecting the petroleum industry. Republicans are fighting for open hearings on the proposal to extend the nuisance levies unchanged for two years.

Another coalition, this time in the Senate, is striving to reopen the 1936 corporate surplus tax law, as a result of the President's broaching of the tax problem. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan said today he would press an amendment to eliminate inequalities in the corporate surplus tax law. The principal modifications discussed would relieve new businesses—probably those under five years of age—and debt-burdened businesses of some of the present taxes on undistributed surpluses. Senator Robert M. La Follette (Progressive) of Wisconsin, also stated he would introduce an amendment to broaden the base of the income tax schedules as soon as the Administration's loophole-plugging amendments are presented.

Shortly after the message was read yesterday Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming pushed into the debate with an argument for his proposal that all interstate commerce corporations be required to take out federal papers. Subterfuge incorporations, described in the President's message, he said, produced most of the income tax loopholes. A federal law is needed, he argued, under which the Government may prescribe conditions of bona fide incorporation, as well as exercise control over the firms after incorporation.

At this point Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, gave what appeared to be the first administration support to the far-reaching O'Mahoney bill. Mr. O'Mahoney, along with Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, recently voted against the court reorganization program in the Judiciary Committee, although earlier the two had been expected to support the New Deal.

"The U. S. Government," said Mr. Robinson, "if it is willing to do so can put into our anti-trust laws and anti-monopoly laws the life which was in a measure taken out of them through what appears now to be a strained construction of the Fourteenth Amendment, by requiring all corporations which are to engage in interstate commerce to take out a charter from the Federal Government and by attaching just and proper conditions to the charters so to be granted."

A minute later he declared:

"The legislation proposed by the Senator from Wyoming is well worthy of consideration in connection with the subject matter of the message of the President."

Obviously pleased over the comment, Mr. O'Mahoney promptly reverted to the subject with an explanation of his bill which has been before Congress all this session. Doubts of its constitutionality have been raised, however, in the legal advisory circles of the Government. Mr. O'Mahoney explained that the proposal had been recommended on and off for a period of 50 years.

The O'Mahoney bill had previously been thought to be out of the legislative picture, but events now seem to have revived it.

Giant Red Star Data Noted at Mt. Wilson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—Important new features in the spectrum of the giant star Betelgeuse have been detected by Walter S. Adams, director of the Mount Wilson Observatory.

Use of a power spectrograph attached to the world's largest telescope, the 100-inch Hooker instrument, disclosed that many of the dark spectral lines produced by absorption of light passing through the star's atmosphere, appear to be double. This is caused by a narrow bright line at the middle of the relatively wide absorption line, which occurs only when the number of atoms along the path traversed by the star's light is very great.

In most stars the conditions for this reversal of intensity are generally unfavorable, and its widespread appearance in Betelgeuse indicates that much of its light must come from a great depth within the star. The conclusion harmonizes with the well-established fact that the density of red giant stars is only about a thousandth part that of air.

Dr. Adams finds that a considerable number of the lines are shifted from their normal positions in the spectrum or show other peculiarities, in agreement with the turbulent conditions to be expected within the enormously thick atmospheres of these stars.

Belgian Prime Minister To Get Princeton Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 2—Dr. Paul Van Zeeland, prime minister of Belgium and president of the Assembly of the League of Nations, will receive the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Princeton University at its commencement exercises on June 22, it was announced by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of the university, today.

As one of the first receipients of the commission for relief in Belgium educational foundation scholarships, Dr. Van Zeeland came to Princeton in 1920 to study international finance. After a year of work in the graduate college here, the master of arts degree was conferred on him.

Relics Found in Danzig

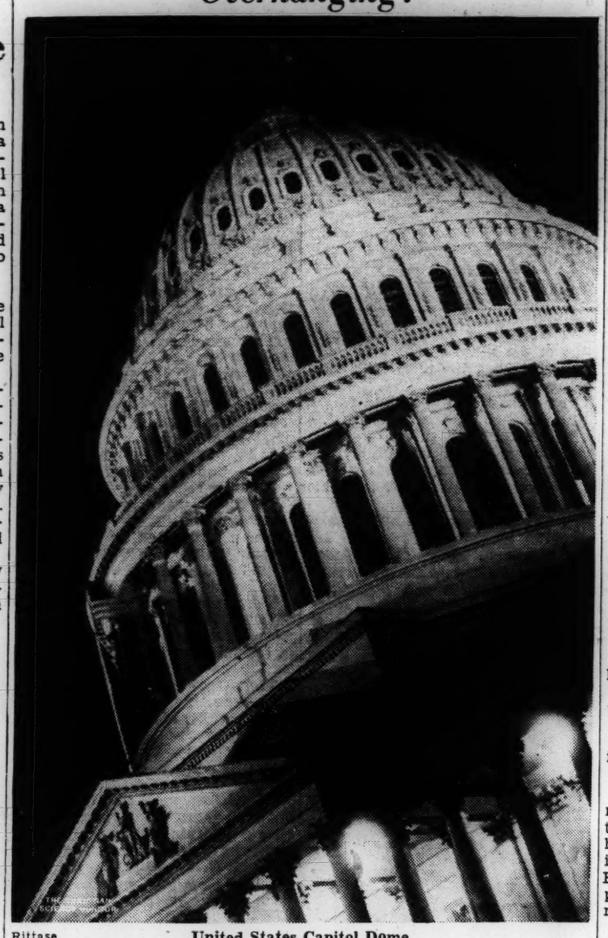
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANZIG — Discovery of secret drawers in an old cupboard in the Barbara Chapel of St. Mary's Church in this city recently led to an important find. Altar cloths from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries richly decorated on gold brocade and damask, Spanish silk draperies with Islamic inscriptions, and priestly garments from Gothic times are reported to be among the things now brought to light.

NOW is the time to enroll at one of the Summer Camps for boys and girls advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Camp advertisements are published Mondays on the Children's Page and Thursdays on the Young Folks' Page.

'Overhanging?



Rittase — **United States Capitol Dome**

What Is Considered by Many Persons as an Architectural Defect in the Capitol at Washington, an Overhanging Dome, Has Caused a Division in the Ranks of Architects Themselves. Base of the Dome Extends Over the Front Portico of the Building Several Feet Beyond the Main Walls, Giving an "Off-Center" Appearance. Some Authorities Advocate Reconstruction to Eliminate the Defect, Others Urge That the Building Be Permitted to Remain as It Is

Capitol Dome 'Defect' Splits U. S. Architects

Fund of $4,000,000 Is Asked for Repair of Capitol 'Overhang'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—As many times as they have seen photographs of the United States Capitol, most persons do not realize that it has what architects call an "overhanging dome."

At present, the base of the dome extends over the front portico of the building several feet beyond the main walls, giving an "off-center" effect. The defect is chiefly noticeable in air photographs.

The men who occupy America's most famous building are fully cognizant of this architectural flaw, however. They have had it called to their attention off and on for more than 35 years.

No Danger Foreseen

Architects and engineers say there is no danger of the 74-year-old dome toppling over on its east side from lack of support, but they argue that since it is recognized along with that of St. Peter's in Rome and St. Paul's in London as among the finest in the world, it should be set in complete harmony and sympathy with the building it graces.

The Senate recently voted to appropriate $4,000,000 to remodel the Capitol in conformity with the conception of Thomas U. Walter, who designed the wings and the cast-iron dome for the Capitol back about 1850, and said at the time that the front should be brought forward to provide a sufficient base for the dome.

This is the second time the Senate has approved the change. It passed a similar bill last session, but a House committee tabled it. In the meantime, estimates of the cost of doing the job have increased because of the rising cost of material and labor.

Alternate Plans Offered

Alterations which Congress is considering at present were outlined in 1904 by a joint congressional commission working with a New York firm of architects. Two alternate plans were offered. One provides for extension of the middle section of the building eastward toward the Supreme Court and Congressional Library for a distance of 12 feet, 10 inches. The second calls for an extension for a distance of 32 feet, six inches. The second plan, preferred by most senators, would provide 54 additional rooms for office use of senators and representatives, as well as a corridor between the House and Senate on the gallery floor. The choice between the two plans is left, under the bill, to a special commission.

While centering the dome, architects also would take the opportunity to face the original sandstone center part of the Capitol with marble to match the wings and replace the smooth sandstone columns with marble-fluted columns with Corinthian capitals.

Sentimental Attachment

Thus far the members of the House have displayed more sentimental attachment for the Capitol as it now stands than have the senators. The majority of members of the upper house have taken a position along with Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, that "we are living in a day of change and improvements," while the House leadership has shown an inclination to preserve the present appearance of the building because of historical associations.

"If that kind of consideration had actuated those who preceded us, we would have today only the remains of the old central section as they were left by the British after they had captured Washington and burned the Capitol in 1814," Senator Connally told the Senate.

Committee Demands Stand Against Change, Another Says 'Hands Off'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, June 2—Ranks of architectural experts meeting in Boston all this week were split into two camps today over proposals to correct the so-called "overhang" of the National Capitol's dome in Washington, D. C., which thus far has withstood vigorous onslaughts of architectural critics for 74 years.

Two resolutions introduced at the second day's sessions of the American Institute of Architects revealed the sharp difference of opinion among delegates, although neither school of thought was in favor of the measure now before Congress to "extend the east front of the original part of the Capitol" to give the dome an appearance of adequate supports.

Although the measure was said by sponsors to have been inspired by the advice of renowned architects all over the United States, the architects meeting at the Hotel Somerset in Boston and including many leaders in the profession, were virtually unanimous on one point: that the dome should be left as it is, "a historical monument that incorporates the ideas of some of the greatest architects of their day."

Committees Differ

The difference of opinion was seen at today's conference in the method of approach to this issue by the institute. The Committee on National Capitol of the Institute, after studying proposed architectural changes in the Capitol dome for 16 months, favored taking no action whatever upon the issue, declaring the institute could not afford to become involved in controversial issues of the type in question, concerning which "it is not adequately informed as an organization."

The Committee on Historic Buildings urged the Institute to take a solid stand against any alterations of the Capitol dome which stands as "the unaltered handiwork of a succession of the greatest architects of America."

Prior to the introduction of the Washington controversy, delegates nominated officers for the ensuing year, nominations being tantamount to election. Nominations were as follows: Charles D. Maginnis of Boston, president; Frederick H. Meyer of San Francisco, Calif., first vice-president; Albert Harkness of Providence, R. I., regional director for the New England district; Richmond H. Shreve of New York, regional director for New York district; John R. Fugard of Chicago, regional director of Illinois-Wisconsin district; Charles T. Ingham of Pittsburgh, secretary; Edwin Bergstrom of Los Angeles, Calif., treasurer.

The new president will succeed Stephen F. Voorhees of New York.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Amer. Farmer	June 4	Plymouth	June 13	June 3, 8:00 pm	June 4, 12 noon
Columbus	June 5	Plymouth	June 12	June 4, 8:00 pm	June 5, 1:00 pm
Hamburg	June 5	Cherbourg	June 13	June 5, 1:00 pm	June 5, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
General Lee	Portland	June 8	June 3, 4:00 pm	June 3, 8:00 pm
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	June 12	June 7, 4:00 pm	June 7, 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manukai	San Francisco	June 8	June 3, 4:00 pm	June 3, 8:00 pm

*Except Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
†Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

LaGuardia Still Object of G. O. P. Bats and Bouquets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—The forthcoming New York City mayoralty contest continued to preoccupy both political camps here today, with the difference that Republicans are holding open forum on their controversy over endorsing Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia for re-election while the Democrats are conducting a strictly "off the record" search for a candidate.

Among the Republicans the discussion is a brickbat today and a bouquet tomorrow for the fusion mayor, with another champion of the Mayor now vocal in the person of Alderman Newbold Morris, Republican, from the fifteenth assembly district, Manhattan, where the LaGuardia issue has provoked an intra-party battle royal.

Mr. Morris radiocast last night a scornful criticism of his Republican conferees who insist that Mr. LaGuardia is not "regular" enough for their support; that his political objectives—as witness his founding of the American Labor Party here last fall—are abhorrent to all Republicans, that, therefore, to "reward" him with renewed party backing would be weakening to national Republican standing. This, Mr. Morris declared, was a deplorable attitude and a retreat from a civic ideal.

Man Tammany Fears

"It is true we have men in our ranks who could make a fine executive, but who is there who can win?" he demanded. "Fiorello H. LaGuardia is the one man Tammany Hall fears. His administration is serving the people faithfully, and the people are responding to this effort.

"Our stand in supporting fusion in 1933 was applauded by all who care whether our city and its government shall grow in beauty. We placed our banner on high in the quest of an ideal. Shall we now retreat from that position?

"We should be glad to find a common meeting ground with any groups or individuals who care about decent and effective municipal government. If we turn this city back to the gang of 'insiders' who don't recognize the first rules of decency, our party will lose every shred of public respect; we could never explain it."

Mayor LaGuardia was not a communist and had kept his promises, the alderman from the fifteenth district asserted. Expenditures, he continued, had been cut $50,000,000 under the last Tammany budget—whatever was said to the contrary; real estate assessments were nearly $3,000,000,000 under 1932; the debt service had been reduced; relief was being funded out of current revenue. It was something more than a coincidence, Mr. Morris said, that the new charter had been adopted; that the budget now runs an annual surplus of $5,000,000; that unification of the city's rapid transit system had been negotiated; that no city bonds were sold for relief, and that organized crime was being smashed here, because "these things could not have happened had it not been for the aggressive, unflinching leadership at City Hall.

Realistic Approach

As for the contention that the Fusion Mayor had followed an unwise labor policy, the alderman declared he had shown a "realistic approach to a problem which is taxing the best minds of the nation." Scores of strikes had been settled peacefully and quietly each month by intervention from City Hall, he said, and the Mayor's insistence on collective bargaining agreements between motorbus companies and their employees was "not because of partiality toward labor, but because such a policy insures service uninterrupted by labor disputes and possible violence," and was now written into the new city charter.

Meanwhile, for all their public silence, the Democrats are giving the situation the most thorough kind of going over. A Monday meeting between United States Senator Robert F. Wagner and Tammany chief James J. Dooling immediately took on political significance, since the junior Senator from New York has been prominently mentioned for the mayoral nomination and enjoys a following that would virtually insure his election if he consented to run. Mr. Dooling insisted it was just a friendly meeting.

In point of fact, the Tammany chief is far from being the premier figure in the Democratic situation, as nothing has happened thus far in this camp to change the consensus of observers that the key to the outcome is in the hands of Postmaster General James A. Farley, Democratic state and national chairman, and that the mayoral campaign strategy for 1937 will be laid down by him in closest conjunction with the party bosses in Bronx and Kings counties—Edward J. Flynn and Frank V. Kelly, respectively.

Social Security Offices

BOSTON, June 2 (AP)—The Social Security Board opened six new offices today, at Bridgeport, Conn.; Bangor, Maine, and Lowell, New Bedford, Pittsfield, and Worcester, Mass. They brought to 21 the number of offices opened in New England.

Money Gets Taxicab Ride

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—Transportation of specie, bank notes and securities between banks and between banks and commercial establishments was suspended here today following a walkout of 400 armored car drivers and guards, shipments moving only in taxicabs manned by armed bank guards.

The walkout was voted at a meeting of local 820 of the Armored Car Chauffeurs and Guards Union, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, last night. The union demands higher wages, a 40-hour week, closed shop and union recognition.

Strike leaders said the average pay for a driver now is $34 a week and for a guard $15 to $28 a week. Both drivers and guards work 44 to 54 hours a week, they added. The demand is for $50 for drivers and $35 for guards and a 40-hour week.

Strikers turned in revolvers and other firearms early today and reported for picket duty at temporary strike headquarters, 154 Nassau Street. The strike is directed against four major armored car concerns—United States Trucking Company, Brinks, Inc., the Armored Service Corporation, and Cross Armored. Estimates place the value of money shipments handled by them at $1,000,000 a day.

The strike of armored car men came simultaneously with what appeared to be a settlement of taxicab troubles and the signing by the Parmalee system of a three-year closed shop agreement with Local 819 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. The agreement provides for a guaranteed weekly wage of $15 a week for day men and $18 a week for night men. About 3500 drivers, who heretofore have been receiving a straight 40 per cent of taxicab fares collected by them, are affected.

The Taxicab Chauffeurs' Union of Greater New York, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, which also has been seeking an agreement with the Parmalee system, indicated it would continue its campaign to organize chauffeurs in the company's employ. Officers of the committee charged the contract between the company and the federation affiliate was "a deal between the company and the company union." It has sent a telegram to the city industrial relations board asking for an immediate referendum among company chauffeurs.

Parmalee officials countered this with a statement the A. F. of L. union had proved its right to represent the men by submitting signed membership blanks from more than 2000 of the company's drivers.

The C. I. O. union answered by promising to submit affidavits to the city board to prove coercion had been practiced to cause drivers to sign these blanks.

Aberhart Assails Social Credit Book Written by Douglas

EDMONTON, June 2 (CP) — Challenging Major C. H. Douglas to show how he would bring "bold and successful action" to inaugurate Social Credit in Alberta, Premier Aberhart commented today on a London report of the British economists' latest book "The Alberta Experiment."

The Premier condemned "this bickering at this critical moment" as "not very great evidence of strategy and statesmanship," in an answer to Major Douglas' charge that the Social Credit movement in Alberta received a temporary setback through ineffectual Government policy and opposition of financial interests.

The book, written by the founder of the Social Credit school of economics, states, "almost every mistake of strategy which could be made in Alberta, was made," and declares the weight of popular enthusiasm behind the movement would have justified "bold action" by the Government.

"It cannot be forgotten," said the Premier, "that Major Douglas had an opportunity to come and do the work on two separate occasions previous to this—first, when the Government gave him an invitation, and second, when the caucus later pressed for his immediate presence in the Province."

BOSTON

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE
WARM WEATHER MEALS
During the summer each Waldorf cafeteria adapts its menu to the temperature on the street outside. If it turns hot, you will notice an immediate change in the postings over our counters . . . to cool crisp salads, cold meats, and other delicious warm weather suggestions.

Watton's
18 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-three years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

OLA goes to Cape Cod
Opening May 29th—Race Lane, Marston's Mills, off Route 49
Delicious Luncheons, Dinners
SMÖRGASBORD
Boston Restaurant at 14 Carver Street Also Open All Summer

THE Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Music During Dinner
Tel. CIRcle 8017
Also Visit Russian Bear, Thompson Conn

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily — Also a la Carte

Brittany Coffee Shop and Garden
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
DINNERS 85c - $1.25
222 Newbury Street, Near Exeter Street

BEVERLY, MASS.

Old Standley Tea House
122 Standley Street, Beverly
LUNCHEONS—TEAS—DINNERS
Delicious Dutch Oven Beans
Through Cabot and Essex Streets
Route 22 — Tel. 1804

LUDLOW, MASS.

THE HOMESTEAD
Overnight Guests
Luncheon 75c and $1.00 Tea 40c
Dinner $1.00 - $1.50
Delightful Colonial Farm
Belchertown Rd., Route 21 Tel. 405

E. GLOUCESTER, MASS.

TIFFIN
WONSONS DOCK, E. GLOUCESTER, MASS. (Off Rocky Neck Avenue)
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
The best there is in food
Telephone 3178

NEW YORK, N. Y.

147 W. 43 ST. Rosoff's 152 W. 44 ST.
At Times Sq., N. Y. C.
Tempting variety of fresh vegetables, delicious meats, fish, etc., skillfully prepared and served; 2000 satisfied patrons daily.
7 Course Dinner 75¢ 6 Course Luncheon 50¢

LITTLE OLD MANSION
61 EAST 52ND ST ELDORADO 5-7868
Unusual Food Served in One of New York's Delightful Old Houses
Luncheons from 50c
Dinners from 85c
Catering — No Liquor Served

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

French Pastry Shop Restaurant
370 MAIN STREET
Famous for Food since 1914
S. A. FRANGK & CO.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Luncheons 45c and 60c
Dinners 75c and $1.00

PHILADELPHIA

Enjoy a SAVARIN
LUNCHEON OR DINNER
Menus That Satisfy—Carefully Planned
Sensibly Priced
Pennsylvania Railroad Station

PITTSBURGH

Enjoy a SAVARIN
LUNCHEON OR DINNER
Menus That Satisfy—Carefully Planned
Sensibly Priced
Pennsylvania Railroad Station

GERMANTOWN, PA.

In Germantown
SEELEY'S COLONIAL TEA ROOM
DAILY 60c Excellent DINNERS SUNDAY 75c
Luncheons 35 and 50
"A Delightful Place to Dine"
5920 Greene St., Cor. Haines
Free Parking

MAPLEWOOD INN
Lunch 35c-65c
Dinner 60c-75c
(Sunday Dinner 75c) 12 to 8 P. M.
Rooms for Private Parties
GREENE AND MAPLEWOOD AVENUE
Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ten 2496 Free Parking

SCRANTON, PA.

OVERBROOK TOWN SHOP
We offer to tourists and home folks a tempting variety of well-served meals in pleasant surroundings.
No liquor served. Closed on Sundays.
209 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE

NEWARK, N. J.

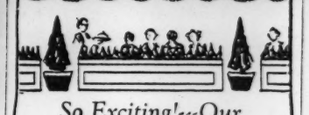
"GOOD THINGS to EAT" at THE BROWNIE SHOPPE
Self Service Luncheon
from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.
14 GREEN ST., Opp. the City Hall

TEANECK, N. J.

The Cedar Lane Tea House
Established Seven Years
Simple, Delicious Food, Carefully Prepared. Attractively Served in Harmonious Surroundings
No Liquor — Closed Mondays
714 Cedar Lane — Teaneck, New Jersey

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

BLUE LANTERN INN
MRS. CECIL ADA SMITH, Mngr.
Famous for Food in Annapolis
ALSO ROOMS
211 King George St., Annapolis, Md.

Cafe Minerva

So Exciting!—Our SIDEWALK CAFE
Special Luncheon 50c
Dinners at Popular Prices
Also CAFETERIA Adjoining
214 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH

When you Visit Boston, Come to The Nantucket for
LUNCHEON • TEA • DINNER
Breakfast 7 A. M., June 5 to 9 inclusive
Open all day Sunday, June 6—8 P. M.
A home-like, cheerful atmosphere . . dainty salads and sandwiches for ladies who like them . . . but *real* meals for their hungry men-folks—planned by a man for men.
The Nantucket
55 FALMOUTH STREET
Nr. The Christian Science Publishing House

CORNER COFFEE HOUSE
86 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Near Commonwealth Avenue
Open 7:30 A. M.—8 P. M.
TABLE and COUNTER SERVICE
Luncheon Specials, 35c
Dinner Specials, 50c to 1.00
Also A LA CARTE

LUNCHEON DINNER TU-UP-KUM- SECOND FLOOR 248 MASS-AVE- near Publishing House

DURGIN PARK
Market Dining Rooms
Evening Combinations from 65c
STEAKS and LOBSTERS
30 North Market St., below Faneuil Hall
Open 6:00 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.
Closed Sundays and Holidays
NO LIQUOR SERVED

DINE AT Eichel's RESTAURANT
1 WINTER PLACE, BOSTON
All Food Cooked on Premises

DANBURY, CONN.

WHITE TURKEY INN
BUILT IN 1760
Furnished with antiques
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS
$1.00 to $2.50
Brochure on request.
Route 7—Three miles north of DANBURY, CONN.

SOMERS, CONN.

THE MAPLES
INN AND TEA ROOM
Overnight Guests
Phone Thompsonville 678-2
Strictly Home Cooked Food
LUNCHEON 50c and $1.00 — DINNER 75c and $1.25

WHEN YOU GO OUT FOR DINNER
. . . Restaurant advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to serve you with satisfying meals.

Age Held Achievement Time For Intellect Looking Ahead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—Chronological standards are inadequate to express the vitality and quality of the thinking of men, according to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in an address attacking the modern "notion" that age is necessarily a period of senility and decay.

"The notion persists that, like the age of man's body, the age of his mind and soul is measured by years," Dr. Butler declared at the university's one hundred and eighty-third Commencement here last night, adding that "nothing could be farther from the truth." Continuing, he said:

"Many of the oldest minds in the world, of which by no means the least number are to be found in the United States, have not yet reached their thirtieth birthday. They are fixed and set as to every conceivable question. They have definitely decided everything. Their recurring birthdays measure change only, not growth."

On the other hand, the "open, alert, vigorous and well-disciplined mind bent upon the achievement of high ideals in practical fashion, facing new facts and new problems as the passing years reveal them, always willing to change a point of view or to alter a policy, is youthful by nature, no matter how many years have passed over it," in the opinion of Dr. Butler. Of such thinking, he said:

"The mounting years find it growing no older, but keeping itself youthful and manifesting that youth in a hundred ways."

The title of Dr. Butler's address was "De Senectute," taken from Cicero, and the speaker re-emphasized the Latin writer's admiration for the works of Plato in his old age. He went further to cite the accomplishments of Bismarck, Elihu Root, John Marshall, Gladstone, Disraeli, and Gen. Jan Christian Smuts.

"The plain fact is," said he, "that the world's best work is now being done, and has always been done, by men of youthful and forward-facing minds, no matter how many years of time may have passed over their heads and brought age to their physical frames. They may have the likelihood of many years before them or they may have but few; nevertheless, the quality of youthfulness, of eager pursuit of wise and justified progress, is the same in them all. Unhappily, one may be young without being youthful; but happily, one may be old without being aged.

"'Try to be youthful, young man,' is sagacious counsel. 'Try to keep youthful, young man,' is the word of wise experience. Above all else, do not forget that years of bodily life are no measure of intellectual age and capacity."

Dr. Butler held that force of character, reflection and ripened judgment were qualities made richer and not poorer by passing years.

"To forge a fixed and arbitrary rule in terms of years as the limit of a man's usefulness of human service would only be to behead a large portion of the world's intellectual and moral leadership and thereby to impoverish mankind," he declared.

Ceremonies culminated with conferring of honorary degrees, as follows:

Doctor of Letters: I. N. Phelps Stokes, architect; Van Wyck Brooks, American literary critic; Henry Merritt Wriston, president of Brown University; Mary Emma Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College; the Rt. Hon. Herbert Albert Laurens Fisher, warden of New College, Oxford.

Doctor of Science: John Howard Northrop, natural scientist; Robert Broom, natural scientist and author.

Doctor Sacred Theology: The Rev. William Adams Brown, professor emeritus at Union Theological Seminary; the Rev. Winfred Hamlin Ziegler, Missionary Bishop of the Diocese of Wyoming; the Rev. William Leopold Essex, Bishop of the Diocese of Quincy, Ill.

Doctor of Laws: John Clark Knox, judge of the United States District Court; Carter Glass, United States Senator from Virginia.

University medals were presented to the following: Edward Bruce, artist; Carlos Contreras, architect; Harold Flower, first deputy police commissioner of New York City; Robert Moses, New York City park commissioner; Paul Windels, corporation counsel of New York City; and Helen Young, director of the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing.

Fort in England To Become Hostel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Purbrook, Eng.

A fort near this Hampshire village is to be turned into a holiday camp by the Youth Hostel Association.

It is Fort Purbrook on the summit of Portsdown Hill, overlooking the Isle of Wight. Built in the last century by Lord Palmerston to protect the English coast against the threat of French invasion, it has been used in recent years chiefly for growing mushrooms.

Now the War Office has decided to hand it over to the Y. H. A., and members of the association are repairing the building.

Tax Shift Wins British Support For Chamberlain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 2—Politically as well as in the London share market the "stock" of Britain's new Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain has risen notably today in consequence of the announcement in Parliament yesterday of the decision to drop the unpopular "national defense contribution tax."

This tax—having been Mr. Chamberlain's own contribution to the financing of Britain's immensely costly rearmament scheme—was one that was especially difficult for him to repudiate.

His supporters, though generally opposed to it on practical grounds, were prepared to push it into effect rather than submit to such a rebuff to the newly-reconstituted Government as was generally thought would have been involved in surrendering it almost on the morrow of assuming office.

Mr. Chamberlain, in taking it upon himself to sound a retreat, is considered to have shown just that diplomatic flexibility concerning which he has often been criticized as lacking.

He has snatched victory out of defeat, however, by arranging to secure annually £10,000,000 more than his tax as hitherto proposed would have brought in and that, too, without surrendering what is admitted on all sides to have been a quite reasonable endeavor to raise it out of industrial profits.

The new tax is to differ from the old one in being levied on the gross amount of profits, instead of the extent to which such profits have grown since some stated date.

This means alike an immense simplification in assessment and the avoidance of what is now admitted to have been the unfair element in his original scheme which would have fallen much more heavily upon some classes of business than upon others.

Repudiation of U. S. Debt Denied by Chamberlain

LONDON, June 2 (AP) — Opposition members of the House of Commons laughed at Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the new Prime Minister, yesterday, when he declared, "It is not true to say that we have repudiated the American debt."

Flying a Bit Too Complicated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Flying an airplane is becoming a bit too complicated.

That is the complaint of a number of aviators in Britain. In the days of box-kite machines and 100-mile-per-hour speeds the aviator merely had to make use of a stick, a rudder bar, an altimeter and some confidence.

Nowadays so many indicators and gadgets are crowded into cockpits in firm determination to make flying easier that it is almost a whole-time job to see what the instruments are saying and check up that they are not telling untruths.

Wings are not just plain wings any longer — they fold up and shorten and tilt. Landing wheels disappear at will. Instruments tell air-speed, wind-drag, oil-pressure, height, tilt, lift, temperature, the hour, and a hundred-and-one things that are of interest to the pilot. There is a radio; on top of that there is a direction finding apparatus; there's blind-flying equipment.

All This on the Flier's Agenda

The pilot's difficulties are humorously explained in an article in the Journal of the Royal Air Force College.

"There ahead of me," this pilot explains, "at last was my objective. With a sigh of relief, I switched off the automatic map-feed."

Adding that he then switched off the automatic pilot, wound in the direction finder, and prepared to land, having obtained permission over the radio, the writer goes on to say:

"I wound in the aerial.

Drawn by John A. May

"I wound out the telescopic portion of the wing.

"I protruded the retractable venturi.

"I switched off the de-icer.

"I switched off the cabin-light.

"I unlocked my slots.

"I lowered both legs of my retractable undercart (I hope).

"I wound down my retractable tail wheel.

"I altered the set of my V. P. airscrew."

Subsequent activities included switching off the cabin heater and the air-conditioner and winding in a few outstanding trifles.

But it was the wrong airport.

"So," says the pilot-author, "opening the throttle, I flew swiftly away again, winding everything in and out as I went."

You see, it is all very difficult.

Perhaps it is a good thing after all that the bicycle of the air is as yet not perfected.

At least the poor aviator doesn't need to pedal as well.

Found—A Tom Sawyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—A Tom Sawyer has been found!

Not really Tom Sawyer, of course, but the fortunate youngster who will play the title role in the Mark Twain classic, "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," soon to be brought to the screen.

He is Tommy Kelly, a blue-eyed, brown-haired youngster from New York's East Bronx, and he was chosen after scouts for David O. Selznick, the producer, had conducted a nine-month country-wide search, during which time 25,000 boys were looked over and hundreds screen-tested.

Tommy may not know it but he is the answer to a press agent's as well as a producer's wish. He is, to quote, "a typical American schoolboy, chosen from the ranks to be the one boy in a million who will immortalize on the screen Mark Twain's most beloved character."

Tommy, in the spirit of the Cinderella legend, has not been reared in opulence. His father, Michael A. Kelly, has been on WPA relief rolls for the past two years. One of a family of seven, the principal luxuries young Tommy has known were those he found on the streets of New York — basketball, football, boxing, baseball and the usual assortment of pavement games.

His rise to fame began three months ago. While Tommy was playing with his chums in New York, David Selznick was watching the dozens of Tom Sawyer tests gathered from all sections of the nation in the studio theater in Culver City. Tommy flashed upon the screen in a brief scene from the novel. Mr. Selznick ordered the test run twice more.

A few moments later a telegram was flashing to the Kelly home at 2450 St. Raymond Avenue, East Bronx, asking that Tommy be brought to Hollywood for further testing. The lad was called in from play. His mother, Nora Kelly, bustled about unbelievingly, brushing his Sunday best and packing his slim wardrobe. His father took the boy to Hollywood.

During his three months' stay there, Mr. Selznick had dramatic coaches and private tutors training him in speech and acting, preparing for a test which would lead him either to fame or back to the humble East Bronx home. And Tommy's final test put his youthful feet on the former road. Together, boy and father heard the great good news.

Tommy, half incredulous, sealed the pact with his favorite exclamation.

"Gosh!" he gulped.

Skill Improved By Worker Seeing Job Acted on Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 2 — Taking movies of firemen, policemen, and other government employees while they are performing their duties and are not aware that they are also performing for the films, is a new technique which is being adopted to improve the quality of work of public employees, it was learned at a midwest conference of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada held here.

The movement for "keeping a man on his toes" and urging him to progress on his job, was agreed to be one of the emphasized objectives of forward-looking civil service officials. The old practice of employing a man and being sure that he was qualified and then forgetting him as soon as his name was put on the pay roll, is being replaced by this newer method of constantly watching that an employee improves as he goes along, that he is promoted when he merits it, and that he avoid ruts and routine.

"Soon government is going to forge ahead of industry in its methods of selecting employees, of training them and deveioping them after they are on the pay roll," declared G. Lyle Belsley, director of the organization. "The Assembly is striving to make its own efforts in this direction more effective by co-ordinating its activities with the work of other organizations—industrial, educational, and governmental.

"Heretofore, most of the attention has been given to people when they were applicants and before they got on the pay roll. It has been taken for granted that because a man was qualified for a job he would do good work after he was put on the pay roll. The fact is that no matter how good he is when he is appointed, especially if he gets a routine job, he does not always improve and develop from year to year.

In Detroit, films are now being prepared of the inside of a street car, showing the motorman at his post, the effect on the passengers when he starts the car properly and when he goes off with a jerk.

In Wisconsin, pictures have been made of forest fires, describing the duties of fire fighters, how they go up into their towers, and how they manipulate the fire-fighting mechanism.

U. S. Peace Policy at Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—The United States should apply at home its policy of settling international disputes, and, "keeping their shirts on," capital and labor should get together around a table and talk their problems over, in the opinion of Jacques Chastenet, editor of Le Temps, of Paris, who left here today in the Normandie, of the French line, for home after a survey of the situation here.

"Here I notice the first tendency is not for the principals to get together and iron out their disagreements at a conference table," M. Chastenet said, "but to take their skirts off and immediately start fighting.

"The problems the United States is experiencing are not widely different from those we have in Europe, but they exist on a much wider scale. Because of the vast natural and financial resources of the United States, they can, perhaps, be more easily solved."

M. Chastenet said he had heard in this country that the "sit-down" strike originated in France, but this he denied, declaring it was "the direct outgrowth of the Gandhi movement in India and must be regarded as Oriental in its origin."

"If 'sit-down' strikes continue in the United States, they will greatly damage American industry," he added, "but, in my opinion, the intelligence of the American people is such that they will be able to work out a satisfactory balance between employees and employers."

M. Chastenet urged circumspection on newspaper writers and publishers with regard to European news—"not with any thought of censorship, but to tell the truth." This, he declared, is necessary because of the great flood of propaganda "for the deliberate purpose of throwing the nations of Europe into a new war."

While in the United States, M. Chastenet was a caller at the White House, where he saw President Roosevelt. He described the President as "a very attractive personality." Also he talked with leading newspaper editors and correspondents in New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

Name Change Petitions

CULVER CITY, Calif., June 2 (AP) —Culver City's Chamber of Commerce circulated petitions among voters today to change the city's name to Hollywood and adopted the slogan: "Culver City, where Hollywood movies are made." The directors pointed out that Hollywood is unincorporated and has less than half of the major studios.

835,259 on Executive Payroll

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The Civil Service Commission reported yesterday there were 835,259 employees on the payroll of the executive branch of the government April 30—an increase of 6066 over the preceding month-end. The net payroll amounted to $128,212,030 for the month, compared with $125,190,144 for April last year.

Legislature Votes For Liquor Stores In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Legislature has, without the state-wide referendum so earnestly asked for by Gov. Clyde R. Hoey and other dry leaders, returned this State to the local option policy it abandoned in 1909, by a popular majority of 44,000.

Under the newly-enacted law, any county may, after an election called for the purpose, open liquor stores, under state control, the central board at Raleigh to consist of a $6000 a year chief and associates.

The bill was "railroaded" through the House, according to opponents. A little more time was taken by the Senate, but the wets were dominant, and the drys at no time entertained any hope of forestalling legislation the passage of which appeared inevitable from the beginning.

For the past two years, liquor has been sold by 17 eastern counties. In each instance, a short campaign was arranged, with the drys showing little strength. Western counties, however, are not expected to be so easily led into the adoption of the liquor-store policy.

Soil and Water Tests Arranged for Southeast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

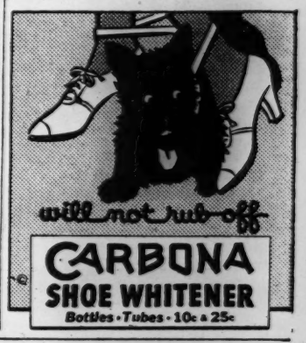
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Promotion of Loy E. Rast, of Athens, Ga., from state co-ordinator of the soils conservation service for Georgia to chief of farm management surveys for the seven southeastern states from Mississippi to Virginia, with headquarters at the regional office in Spartanburg, has been announced here by Dr. T. S. Buie, regional conservator. The surveys will be undertaken to test the value of soil and water conservation practices put into effect on farms within project areas in the southeast

Mr. Rast has directed organization and activities of projects at Athens, Gainesville, Rome, LaGrange and Americus, and the nine CCC camps, assigned to the soil conservation service in Georgia. At one time he had charge of a 65,000-acre plantation. He also served as agriculturist for the Kansas Bankers' Association, doing educational work among farmers. Mr. Rast will be succeeded by Jule G. Liddell, manager of the Athens, Ga., project, as acting state co-ordinator.

Chuckles
SPICED DROPS

Glistening, colorful "jewels" of delicious, spicy jellie candy. Seven flavors, seven colors. Packed in cellophane. At most candy counters.

ONE OF Amend's CHUCKLES
FRED W. AMEND CO., Danville, Ill.



THERE ARE NOT TWO HEADS OF HAIR ALIKE!!!
For Your
PERMANENT WAVE
See Mr. Jeanpierre
Well Known Stylist
at 19 East 56th Street
VOlunteer 5-3666
Difficult cases are welcome.

NEW YORK CITY

HARD, FLINTY *carbon becomes a* SOFT, FLUFFY *powder*

JENNEY Solvenized goes right to work to rid your motor of hard carbon.

The Solvenizing fluid in Hy-Power and Aero dissolves the gummy carbon binder that causes carbon to stick to valves and piston rings, and in the combustion chamber. Dissolve gum binder, and the hard carbon becomes a soft, fluffy powder easily blown out of the motor.

Enjoy the new power and smoothness of a motor free of hard carbon. Profit by getting the better motor efficiency and greater gasoline mileage which comes from the regular use of JENNEY Solvenized Gasoline.

JENNEY GASOLINE

Licensed under Lubri-Zol Corp. Patent No. 2068635

Chases Carbon

HY-POWER....AERO....Now Both... SOLVENIZED

Responsibility

What a challenge it is! To guide him toward a richer, fuller life—to be sure that you are doing everything within your power to help him.

In the all-important care of his teeth, you may be sure you are meeting this responsibility fully by teaching him to brush his teeth twice daily with a scientific dentifrice.

The House of Squibb makes two such dentifrices—Squibb Dental Cream and Squibb Tooth Powder. Both are scientifically prepared to provide the best possible daily aid in keeping the teeth clean and free from discoloration.

Squibb Dental Cream and Squibb Tooth Powder are effective in their cleansing action and refreshing to the mouth. Both contain a special ingredient which penetrates into many tiny crevices where the toothbrush cannot reach.

They contain no soap or harsh abrasives and are recommended for the entire family.

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

SQUIBB TOOTH POWDER . . . *has all the scientific advantages of Squibb Dental Cream . . . for those who prefer powder*

THE PRICELESS INGREDIENT OF EVERY PRODUCT IS THE HONOR AND INTEGRITY OF ITS MAKER

The House That Pencils Built

THE best time to look at our new house is an hour after sundown, on one of these late spring evenings. Then, standing by the maple tree and gazing with narrowed eyes through the leaves, it is easy to distinguish green shutters and a fanlight and a sloping roof. In the unsympathetic light of noon, the trick is more difficult and there appears to be only an uninspiring vacant lot beyond the maple tree. But, even in these unfavorable circumstances, remembering the blueprints and sketches on the desk at home, and narrowing our eyes still more, we can see our house standing snug and white in the sun.

* * *

WE HAVE LEARNED much more, these past weeks, than how to see a full-fledged building on an empty plot of ground. For planning a house is an educational process. We have learned to multiply dimensions and calculate floor areas with what is, for us, lightning speed. And, after our first glib diagrams of a house that was a marvel of compactness, we are wiser in the provoking ways of doors.

A door, it appears, needs an amazing amount of space in which to open and close. In our first amateur sketches, the doors were neat little gaps in the walls; and, once we had put them in, we forgot all about them. With a lavish hand we placed built-in cupboards, furniture and more doors where fancy dictated. When we were told there might be difficulties, we dismissed the warning as a bit of professional skepticism. After all, we reasoned, a door opens; such is its nature. Of course, our doors would open. But then annoying little semi-circles, describing their orbits, were inserted by a knowing hand, and we saw that they cut willy-nilly through sofas and bookcases. Abashed, we pushed our precious cupboards and furnishings into other corners of our house-on-paper.

Stairs, too, have a disconcerting way of appearing in a neat floor plan just where they are least wanted. They pursue the future householder from one floor to another, so that, if he blithely puts in a flight of steps on the first floor with no thought of consequences, he finds his past catching up with him later, while he is absorbed in arranging an upper floor with the stairwell in the wrong place or else nonexistent. Suddenly he realizes that there, ascending straight through a built-in dressing-table, are the steps he started on their way long before; and so he is caught in a web of his own making.

* * *

DESPITE THESE DIFFICULTIES, building with a pencil has its rewards. There is, for example, the excitement of maneuvering a closet out of thin air with the suddenness of a magician producing the traditional rabbit. Here, let us say, is a room without a closet. After puzzling over it a long time, our house-planner shifts his pencil to an adjoining room and idly sketches in a cupboard and moves a wall over slightly—more for relaxation than anything else. Then he notices a little jut of wall that was not there before. It is the closet he was trying for! He cuts his door, and in an excess of jubilation sketches in a clothes-pole. He will never hang a coat on it without a little thrill of special triumph.

* * *

THE MOST SURPRISING part of our house-planning enterprise has been the discovery that building homes on paper is an all but universal pastime. The most frequent response to the announcement that we are planning a house is: "Oh, we have a wonderful set of plans all made. Last week we put in an extra bath—" or a porch, or a bedroom in the attic. Many a household must echo nightly with the figurative hammering and sawing of these amateur construction gangs.

And, as soon as we were part of the house-planning fraternity, we were initiated into a score of secrets; we were given sketches for the cleverest possible dish closet, the best entry, the handsomest paneling. When our house is standing by the maple tree, plain for everyone to see, it will not be ours alone; many a friend and well-wisher will have contributed ideas to its growth. And already each inspiration and suggestion is something to be incorporated as soon as we approve it. The other day, in the midst of work, it occurred to us that an old mirror tucked away in the attic was the very thing for the new mantel. It had to be put in place at once in our imagination, in our carefully exact picture of the fireplace that is to be. The mantel needed lowering to make the effect just right. Not until it was arranged to our satisfaction could we return to the business at hand.

* * *

ALL THE TIME, the maple leaves are tossing fickle little shadows on the tall grass of an empty plot. Impertinent weeds grow thickly in our living-room and kitchen, and children run unheeding through the walls of our house. But we smile and bide our time. Let them wait, we say to ourselves; just let them wait and see.

A. L. C.

Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CARRIAGE AT THE RACES," *by Degas*

WITH reference to Degas, we remember his draughtsman's epicureanism that clung fascinated to the fastidious realm of the ballet. It remains for his less exploited canvases to remind us that this balletomania culminated his interests rather than defined his range. For this reason, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has made a peculiarly happy choice of "Carriage at the Races" as a contribution to the exhibit of French art which has just opened in Paris with the International Exposition.

There is presented to us here an imperceptibly rolling country landscape whose foreground an open carriage fills. The two fine bays stand docilely. At once the harmonious perspective makes itself felt in the clarity of the foreground subject and the lucid golden haze glowing over the countryside, with its racing horses and distant paddocks.

As the whole composition focuses, one follows the bend of the father's head and the open sunshade, to the rosy young child on the nurse's lap. An intimate tranquillity is at the core of the picture, in pleasant contrast to the activity of the world about. Even more striking than the painting's exquisite sense of balance is the uncanny tenderness with which Degas invests his little group. A delicate and exact understanding has posed this family in their quiet sun-warmed setting.

Made Welcome to the Tirol

I AM alone with the deep quiet of the mountains. The light has almost gone. Below, the village lamps twinkle in the misty dusk; above, the road climbs steeply to the region of snow; and on either side of the winding way, dark tracks penetrate the darker heart of the forest. The pines bend slightly in the wind. There is a cold nip in the air, for the year is still young.

I am thankful to see, rising out of this world of solitude, the dim outline of a lonely farmhouse, promising to the wanderer the warmth of Tirolean hospitality. It is large and white, with a sloping, wooden roof, spreading out invitingly for the swallows to nest in the eaves, with balconies girt about it, of carved wood and seasoned with age. A pile of logs is stacked neatly underneath the windows, reaching up to the first-floor balcony. Through the closed green shutters, a thin beam of light slants through the gathering darkness; so I can see dimly the wall-paintings decorating each window, and the friendly words: "Grüss' Gott," above the nail-studded door.

* * *

I HESITATE FOR a moment, and then I knock, and the sound of my fist hammering on the stout wood wakes the lonely silence. Another moment passes; there is a rustling within the house; a dog barks; slowly the door opens, and a woman stands darkly against the sudden yellow glow of lamplight. A buxom woman, clad in the black velvet laced bodice of Tirol, and black, velvet-trimmed skirt, flaring outwards, bell-like, from her ample hips. Her face, framed in a halo of fair plaits, beams the spontaneous welcome of country folk. Yes, indeed, she will offer me shelter for the night; and, as for supper, well, she will gladly give me all she has.

I follow her into the hall with its stone-paved floor, its old stone staircase and iron hand-rail, and its clean, white-washed walls. From the sitting-room comes the sound of music, and, outside the open doorway, I catch sight of the musicians. Grouped round the ancient piano, they form a picture worthy of adorning an old-time Viennese musical-box. The farmer's big, toil-worn hands touch the keys as though his heart were bound up with the sound of the old mountain tune. He nods his head as he plays, the brightness of his traditional braces splashing color across the whiteness of his shirt; his leather breeches, short at the knee, his white stockings covering only the calves of his sturdy legs prove him to be a true son of Austria. His children are at his side, bare-footed, Tirolean dressed. Two of them, the elder ones, are breathing out the tune, lustily, on their long, native flutes; while the youngest sings, her notes as clear and sweet as any forest bird's. In the background, the green, hand-painted furniture, the white tiled stove, the sewing machine, the hand-carved toys, the family portraits.

* * *

THE MUSIC BREAKS off abruptly as I enter the room; but, when everyone has given me "God's Greeting," I persuade them to sing and play for me. I listen, seated by the warmth of the stove, watching the farmer's wife bustle between the sitting-room piano and the great green tiled range in the kitchen, preparing a *schnitzel* to the trill of a folk-song and the shrill yodeling voices of her children.

Supper is ready at last. The smell of vegetable soup and the pungent odor of *apfelsaft* lures us into the kitchen. Salad and *schnitzel* (fillet of veal, prepared with egg and breadcrumbs) follow soup, and as we eat, we talk, laugh, and listen by turns. My hostess explains her method of embroidering initials on kitchen cloths, and speaks cheerfully of the rigors of the monthly washing day. From my host, I learn of the herds of deer which descend on the valleys at night-fall. Under the beam of the hunter's flashlight, it is possible to watch their graceful movements, their shining brown bodies and majestic antlers, their soft noses nuzzling in the grass.

In spite of the noise and laughter, I occasionally catch the low, indefinable sounds of cows rustling in their stalls on the other side of the kitchen wall. Man and beast share the same roof in Tirol; and, sometimes at night, the lowing of cattle and the restless beat of hoofs shatter the intense quiet.

* * *

THE COUNTRY WORLD is early to bed; and, before long, I follow my hostess up the stone stairs to my room. I undress by candle-light, and climb under the monstrous feather overlay, which, in Central Europe, serves as sheet, blanket, and eiderdown.

The night is intensely still; I can scarcely hear the sigh of the wind among the pines. The hospitality of the farmhouse wraps me round like a cloak. In a mood of great contentment, I fall asleep.

J. D. T.

Study in Black and White

AGAINST the white background of a cloud
A blackbird, moving silhouette,
Flashes—and is gone.

RUTH E. PUFFER

Early One Morning

NOW and then, and especially at the beginning of the summer holidays, when the longest days always seemed to finish too soon, John and I would, on going to bed, sometimes decide that we were going to get up early. . . .

Sometimes even six in the morning was not early enough for our overnight ambitions, and then we had a special method of making sure that we would wake at the proper time. When we were ready to blow out the candle, we would tell each other exactly how early we meant to be. Four o'clock or five o'clock? Say five o'clock for to-morrow. Then two entirely serious little boys would bang their heads hard five times against the wooden wall, blow out the candle, and go to sleep talking. Punctually at five, we knew, we should wake, and we did.

About the sunlight in the morning I used to notice a stillness and secrecy all its own. Our room, at the time I am remembering, had only one window, and the view from that was entirely of roofs. . . . The sky was clear and pale like pearl over these roofs. A starling sat on the nursery ridge, oily and freckled with silver in the sunlight, his feathers ruffled into points and ragged with bodily joy, and his whole being concentrated on quips and claps and hisses and long human whistles. The garden too, though not seen from the window while I was dressing, was very noisy with cheeps and chatterings of sparrows. It seemed so necessary to be quiet and quick that I scamped washing for fear of ringing the tin basin, and hastily pulling my jersey over my ears, and carrying my boots in my hand, I went out (John still asleep there) into a house where nobody else was awake. The stairs and passages lit by an unappreciated daylight, all seemed to breathe and stir with a silence entirely different from the silence of a dark night, and far more active on its own account than the silence of an empty house. . . . The change from the confined and used-up air of the night into the dewy and sun-tingling air outside was as keen to my senses as a plunge into cold water. I took care to shut and latch the back door without a click, and then I climbed into the garden by the nearest way, and eating my sugared bread, stood for a moment overwhelmed by the riches which I had stolen from sleep. There was no whim but mine to consult, all laws of daylight were abrogated, and yet daylight was here and my own. The birds were certainly tamer and more numerous. Sparrows squabbled almost at my feet; for they were all accustomed to an early morning licence, as if the world were theirs before six by a law of Nature and time, without fear of disturbance. They did not quite believe in me, certainly they allowed me to come near to them—much nearer than in later hours.—FRANK KENDON, in "The Small Years." (London: Cambridge University Press. New York: Macmillan.)

LA INDIVIDUALIDAD VERDADERA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN EL reino del esfuerzo humano y de las relaciones personales se presentan diferentes rasgos y características humanas, algunos de los cuales son agradables y hasta dignos de nuestra apreciación, mientras que otros parecen todo lo contrario. Tal vez uno de los rasgos más desagradables y a veces hasta ofensivos es aquel que se llama presunción o petulancia. Desgraciadamente el individuo que manifiesta tales rasgos o tendencias no parece darse cuenta de esas faltas y debiera verse a sí mismo como los otros le ven. Pero cuando se despierte y reconozca aquellas tendencias desagradables, deseará encontrar los medios por los cuales puede vencerlas. Y en ese punto puede descubrir que la Ciencia Cristiana es aplicable a este problema como a todos los demás problemas humanos.

No importa si uno está tratando de vencer la presunción, la petulancia y rasgos parecidos en sí mismo o en otro, tiene que empezar por la corrección de su propia manera de pensar, reemplazando sus conceptos erróneos con la verdad acerca de la situación. Lo que más necesita entender, pues, es la identidad verdadera del hombre. Al hacer eso, reconoce sin reservas que el único yo verdadero es su identidad espiritual, la cual refleja a Dios. Esta identidad espiritual tiene que afirmarse, hasta que las creencias materiales acerca de una identidad falsa y material se hayan vencido enteramente y desaparezcan de la experiencia humana. Nuestro querido Maestro Cristo Jesús dijo una vez (SAN JUAN, 5:30), "De mí mismo no puedo hacer nada." Reconoció y explicó a sus discípulos que podía llevar a cabo sus obras de curación a causa de su unidad con su Padre.

La tendencia de la mente humana va siempre de un extremo al otro, reclamando demasiado, o poco. Al volverse del concepto mortal al concepto inmortal o verdadero de la existencia, uno puede y debe afirmar su identidad verdadera, que es el reflejo de su Hacedor. ¡Cuánta actividad se expresa, y cuánta alegría y libertad se alcanza por una afirmación de esta índole! Las limitaciones de la creencia humana impiden el progreso espiritual; y cuando estas limitaciones se vencen mediante el entendimiento y la afirmación de nuestra individualidad verdadera y espiritual, el progreso efectivo es inevitable. Es el resultado de la reclamación y demostración de la herencia que es debidamente nuestra por ser hijos de Dios.

En la página 91 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy dice: "Absorbidos en el concepto de una personalidad material, percibimos y reflejamos sólo débilmente la substancia de la Vida o de la Mente. La negación del concepto de personalidad material ayuda hacia la percepción de la individualidad espiritual y eterna del hombre, y destruye el conocimiento erróneo que se haya obtenido de la materia o mediante lo que llamamos los sentidos materiales." La manifestación en la experiencia diaria de nuestra verdadera identidad, es realmente la expresión de nuestra individualidad espiritual.

No nos perturbemos, pues, si nos viene la tentación de creer que somos presuntuosos y petulantes o que otros lo son. Vale más en tales casos que comprendamos que la humildad será el resultado del reconocimiento de nuestra unidad con Dios, y que la afirmación de nuestra individualidad verdadera no perjudica a nadie. La Verdad siempre reemplaza los conceptos erróneos con pensamientos buenos y verdaderos; siempre cura y bendice.

¡Qué bien que podemos estár seguros de que hay abundancia de cualidades divinas para sustituir todas las características y rasgos humanos desagradables que puedan manifestarse en nosotros, puesto que la verdad está siempre presente para refutar cualquier mentira! Cuán facilmente podemos comprender, por lo tanto, que la reclamación de nuestra unidad con la Mente divina y nuestra confianza en ella es el único orgullo justificado, la única afirmación verdadera de nuestra propia individualidad; y que esta actitud no puede traer más que un aumento de lo bueno en nuestra experiencia.

En nuestro esfuerzo de ver la verdad acerca de todas esas cualidades mentales que hemos mencionado, surge también la necesidad de un cultivo cada vez más intenso del amor. Cuando albergamos un pensamiento bondadoso, éste sustituye cierta medida de discordia tanto en el pensamiento humano como en las actividades humanas. Si uno procura realmente de vencer la presunción y la petulancia material, de seguro que se esforzará por expresar más amor. Sus esfuerzos estarán de acuerdo con las palabras de San Pablo en el capítulo 13 de la primera Epístola a los Corintios (4-6): "El amor es sufrido y benigno; el amor no tiene envidia; el amor no es jactancioso, no se ensoberbece, no se porta indecorosamente, no busca lo suyo propio, no se irrita, no hace caso de un agravio; no se regocija en la injusticia, mas se regocija con la verdad."

A medida que uno aprenda la verdad de la existencia mediante el estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana y su aplicación a los problemas de la vida diaria, está afirmando su identidad genuina y espiritual en el sentido más verdadero y más alto posible.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society. Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Kingdom of Oiled Cloth

OH, THE drollery of a rainy day in Seoul! I had never expected it. The amusing recollections I have of it! On that day, on opening my window in the morning, I saw the sky, usually so clear, all overcast and cloudy. Around the grey city, the queer, too-sharply peaked mountains, seemed to stab at one universal thick veil which little by little grew lower and little by little shrouded all things in mist. And drops of water, very fine at first, had begun to fall: the rain, the real rain. . . . Then there took place a complete change in the appearance of the populace; in the twinkling of an eye the country became a kingdom of oiled cloth, of a canary yellow colour. Before the Imperial entrance, where as usual the sedan chairs of many great folk were assembled, the lackeys swiftly spread yellow wax-cloth coverings over all those beautiful black and gold lacquered shells. On top of their little clown hats, passers-by all balanced an immense cone of a similar yellow wax-cloth; and those who most feared water had donned an immense ballooned vest, of the same stuff and same colour. Great umbrellas, of a thousand pleats, always of yellow wax-cloth, spread abroad everywhere above all heads. And the robes of white muslin, which they tucked up as high as possible, now all soft and crumpled, were soaked with mud. Until evening the rain fell from the heavy sky, fell quietly and incessantly. In the muddy roads the crowds passed, as busy as ever; only, in place of the white in which they ordinarly were, they now went in yellow uniform, and the hundreds of heads, with their huge magicians' bonnets curving down to the level of their eyes, were now surmounted by sharp-pointed cones on which the downpour rustled.

And last of all I have a memory of a young sparrow, escaped too soon from its nest, which fell into my room that day, unable to fly further, so much rain had fallen upon his poor little new feathers. Next morning, dry and comforted, he went off through the open window to rejoin his brothers, fledglings of the same brood, who were cheeping in the beautiful sunshine which had returned again, perched on the gnomes of plaster and pottery upon the frieze of the Imperial portico just opposite.—From "Madame Prune," by PIERRE LOTI. Translated from the French by S. R. C. PLIMSOLL. (New York: Stokes.)

Asserting One's True Selfhood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITHIN the realm of human endeavor and personal contacts, one sees human traits and characteristics displayed, some of which are likable and indeed lovable, while others seem quite the opposite. Perhaps one of the most undesirable and at times offensive traits is that which is called self-assertiveness or aggressiveness. Unfortunately, the individual manifesting such traits or tendencies seems unaware of these claims, and needs to see himself as he appears to others. But when awakened to see this unlikable and unlovely tendency, he will want to seek the means through which to overcome it. And right here is where he finds that Christian Science is applicable to this and every problem.

Whether one is striving to overcome self-assertion, aggressiveness, or the like, for himself, or endeavoring to correct it in another, he must begin by correcting his own thought, and replacing his mistaken concepts with the truth about the situation. Of necessity, therefore, he must see man's true selfhood. So doing, he acknowledges without reservation that the only real self is the spiritual selfhood, which reflects God. This spiritual identity must ever assert itself until the material beliefs about a false mortal selfhood are entirely overcome, and disappear from human experience. It was our beloved Master, Christ Jesus, who said (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing." He recognized and declared to his followers that he accomplished his healing works because of his oneness with his Father.

The trend of the human mind is always toward one extreme or the other: it claims too much or too little. And so, in turning from the mortal to the immortal or true sense of being, one asserts his true selfhood, that which reflects his Maker. How busy one is kept, and what joy and freedom are gained, by such assertion! The limitations of human belief impede spiritual progress, and when these limitations are broken down through understanding and the assertion of one's real spiritual selfhood, true progress is inevitable. It is the result of claiming and proving one's heritage as a child of God.

On page 91 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says: "Absorbed in material selfhood we discern and reflect but faintly the substance of Life or Mind. The denial of material selfhood aids the discernment of man's spiritual and eternal individuality, and destroys the erroneous knowledge gained from matter or through what are termed the material senses." The bringing out in daily experience of one's true selfhood is really the expressing of one's spiritual individuality.

Let us not be disturbed, then, when we are tempted to believe that we or others are self-assertive or aggressive. In such a case let us realize that humility follows the recognition of our oneness with God, and that the assertion of true selfhood injures no one. Truth always displaces erroneous thinking with the good and true; it always blesses and heals.

It is helpful to all to know that there are Godlike qualities in abundance, to replace every undesirable human trait or characteristic one may seem to manifest, since there is always the truth to refute every lie. How easy, then, to see that claiming one's dependence upon and unity with divine Mind is the only real self-assertiveness, and that from this effort more of good can come into one's experience.

In endeavoring to see the truth about all such qualities of thought as those mentioned, there comes also the need for cultivating more and more of love. Every time a loving thought is entertained, it replaces just that much of discord in human thinking and human affairs. If one is really endeavoring to overcome material self-assertiveness and aggressiveness, he is most assuredly endeavoring to be more loving. His efforts are in line with Paul's words in the thirteenth chapter of I Corinthians (4-6): "Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth."

As through the study of Christian Science and its application to his daily affairs one learns the truth of being, he is, in the truest and highest sense possible, asserting his genuine spiritual selfhood.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Magnolia

THIS is recompense for days
When green crept slowly over hills
And buds stayed tight within their folds,
When chill rain dotted roadside pools
And robins hid disconsolate:
To see one faery mass of pink,
To glory in one flowering tree.

RAYMONA HULL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$9.00 Three months....$2.25
Six months....$4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31. Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City.....405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....824 Skinner Building
London.....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris.....56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions) Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth.....$2.00
Library Edition, cloth.....3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper.....3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition...4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper..5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins.....6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover....7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper.....5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper.....5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Woman's Urgent Need to Wake Up—Seen in Recent Event

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Pensions Bill Clause Arouses British Women to Action

Writer of Our Newsletter Urges Women to Consider the Injustice of Laws Based on Division of Sexes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friends:

England, unlike many other countries in Europe, is not given to the production of "news" in regard to its women. England usually moves along with an unsensational steadiness. But on this occasion, it has produced what, to women, is a first-class "sensation," and produced it so suddenly that everyone has been taken by surprise. Every women's society is up in arms, and many a woman has made plans, even if she has not carried them out, to "write to the press."

The "sensation" has been caused by the introduction into the House of Commons, by the Minister of Health, Sir Kingsley Wood, of the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill.

This bill, I hardly need say, promises excellently. It offers to a certain class of people — small salaried people, or people who, in a small way, work on their own account—a chance to enter, on a voluntary contributory basis, a scheme for insurance for pensions such as has never been offered them before. By so doing, it gathers up a whole host of workers in the comforting promise of protected old age; and certainly nobody, least of all the women of the country, would have regarded it as a "sensation."

But with all its obvious advantages, it contains one curious provision. It allows for the entry of a man if his total income is under £400 a year, of which not more than £200 is unearned; but it allows for the entry of a woman only if her total income is under £250, of which the unearned part is not more than £125.

♪ ♪ ♪

The whole affair has been entirely unexpected. Hardly one of the women's societies had planned any kind of 'ulation. When the bill came before the House of Commons, every woman Member protested—which, in itself, constituted a record in English parliamentary history, since never before had any question aroused a feeling so strong as to make women Members throw over Party loyalties in the cause of feminism. But protesting was all that could be done.

The proposal was, it was felt, entirely unjust. Moreover, it suggested, beyond a doubt—and this seemed the really serious thing — that, deeply imbedded in British thinking, the belief still lingers not only that a woman, because of her "less expensive tastes," is as well off with £250 as a man with £400, but that really she is, in some unexplainable way, less of a human being than he, and entitled to less in the way of considerate provision.

♪ ♪ ♪

Roused to sudden action, the women's societies joined with haste to examine the facts of the case. It was not possible, they said, for a British Government Department to get away with the assertion that the new proposals had nothing to do with sex differentiations. If these proposals were related simply to the responsibilities and burdens carried by the two sexes, then the income limit would have been governed by the burden carried and not by the sex of the person who carried it. Thus the man who had no dependents would have been restricted by the £250 limit together with the woman, they said.

When British women are really roused, they can, as you know, be exceedingly thorough. Within an amazingly short time, they had summoned meetings and issued pamphlets. They had pointed out that among the people who, according to plan, are to benefit most by the bill are not only those fathers who support families — which, of course, was all right; nobody begrudged them—but also bachelors who have no dependents. And they pointed out, too, the difficulty of reconciling the potential blessings of the fathers and the bachelors with the potential drawbacks of the mothers who, as widows, or as wives of invalid husbands, must likewise support families. Nobody had thought of them.

♪ ♪ ♪

Moreover, the fact seemed to be entirely overlooked, they said, that there exist many thousands of unmarried women—unmarried, many of them, as one of the results of the War—who have taken over the responsibility of maintaining their parents.

Unmarried women, it has been retorted from official circles, can save for themselves. But can they? The women's societies alleged that, to their knowledge, one of the most difficult things to persuade a young woman to do is to put her often slender earnings into saving for herself if she believes that, by doing so, her elder relatives are likely to suffer.

Exactly what the women's societies are going to do now, exactly what further action they will take, has not, as I write, been decided, and it is difficult to prophesy. The bill, as it stands, is practically beyond recall unless, by some strategy, it could be arrested in the Lords. But British women are exceedingly resourceful, exceedingly persistent, and, moreover, exceedingly astute in the conduct of anything in the nature of a "campaign."

♪ ♪ ♪

The other night, I attended a crowded meeting held in order to discuss affairs. More than one woman Member of Parliament was present and spoke. Those who could not come sent messages. No special plan of action was decided upon, but much useful heart-searching took place.

The thing, the women said, that had made the unjust passage of the bill possible was the lack of organization among themselves. Had women been powerfully organized, the situation as it is would never have arisen. It would not have been allowed to arise.

That, of course, was the truth, but it was not the whole truth. The women acknowledged frankly that a further consideration lay in the fact that not only had women failed to organize, but that they had, in the mass, never yet realized how unsatisfactory is their position, socially, politically and economically, when it is still possible for a body of enlightened and perfectly well-intentioned men to carry an ill-balanced measure like the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill through the House of Commons.

♪ ♪ ♪

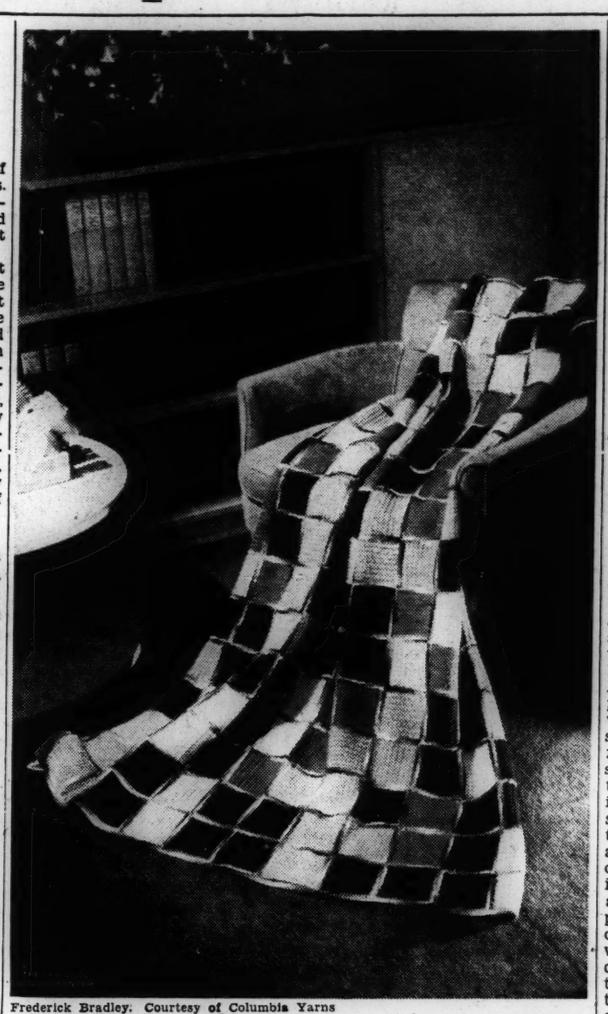
In England, a minority of women is awake to this sort of need—a minority is awake in most countries. But there seems to be no general recognition of the fact that men and women are equal human beings and that justice is done them only when their individual needs or their individual abilities and merits, instead of their sex, are taken into consideration.

It seems strange that this should be so—unless one settles one's questionings by seeing in it a reflection of the most general thought of the present time. All the world suffers from divisions. It divides races and colors, and it divides nations and it divides classes—and watches the strife and bitterness which come of it. And then it divides the sexes, the women have not yet visualized what may come of a prolonged failure to heal this division. They should see to it quickly.

Yours very sincerely,

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

A letter from Phyllis Lovell, concerned with women of Great Britain or the continent of Europe, comes to you on the first Wednesday of each month. —Editor.



Frederick Bradley. Courtesy of Columbia Yarns

Reminiscent of the Exquisite Colorings That Delight the Visitor to Cathedral Towns in Europe, This Afghan Has Been Named "Cathedral Window." In It Light and Dark Gray Are Blended With Gray Ombre, Jade Green, Natural, Orange, Red and Black

Through the Editor's Window

'Forward Be Our Watchword, Steps and Voices Joined'

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

June! And on the rose-scented breezes, with the fragrant, snowy bridal-wreath in bloom, come memories of school commencements. Tall slender girls in their teens, their lovely young faces flushed with the thrill of new frocks, graduation gifts, and boxes of flowers, suddenly make one realize that the perennial change has come around again. John and Bill and Slim, proper young gentlemen for the nonce, with unruly hair slicked back, and clad in meticulous white flannels and blue coats, stand in subdued groups here and there on the school grounds, a further reminder that time has again wheeled around to the end of one epoch and beginning of another. June! Sad-sweet are these school commencements—wistful, yet glowing with dreams of the future. Do you remember yours—and all it meant of silent, fervent promises to serve, to keep on growing, and to help build a better world?

In my old school they are again wearing their white graduation dresses, and forming a long line that comes down the steps of the gymnasium and follows the shadow-flecked paths under great trees, singing as they make their slow way to the chapel. At intervals are carried the satin banners of the various classes and guilds, each bearing insignia and beautiful Latin mottoes. At the head of the procession is the choir, singing with well-trained precision; after it the seniors, loved and soon to leave; followed by the upper and lower schools, an encouraging young host, the very small day scholars trudging proudly at the end, looking extra small with the tall Junior among them carrying a banner. The alumnae, rather straggling, and of course in their varied costumes giving no sense of solidarity, come along after the trained line of pupils, talking some, and usually out of step, but a grand bunch of women; and, in spite of many later college loyalties, reliable backers of the old school—having carried it through more than one financial emergency.

♪ ♪ ♪

This scene, with variations, might be glimpsed in many parts of the United States in the next few days. Out across the land, too, there are the serious commencement addresses and valedictories about living up to one's school ideals. There are the dramatic moments of giving out diplomas. There is the music—the school hymn, a Bach chorale that through open windows one has heard for weeks in various stages of undress, and the beloved school song, its fervently-sung words so soon forgotten. There are also the tears, rather enjoyed, and those last-minute walks around the grounds with one's favorite teacher.

June! Month of roses, and of commencements. Month of rightly-won changes and of high hopes. In city, town, and rural community, in high school, boarding school, and old academy, young people in their best bibs-and-tuckers are walking in the footprints of the thousands who went before them. We who helped to make those footprints—what are we definitely doing to build a world in which the high hopes of our young people may have a decent chance of being fulfilled? We may not have a daughter, son, or pupil up there on the stage in that tier upon tier of graduating youth. But are not these graduates ours, just the same, and are we not handing along to them a world that bears our very own imprint—be it the imprint of our thought or of our lack of thought?

♪ ♪ ♪

June! Month of lingering beauty, of ancient traditions reverently carried through and of young thoughts eagerly projected into a glowing future; month of crowned achievement, and of silent consecration to works of yet higher worth. The word graduation means steps. It symbolizes progression. And the word commencement means, of course, not an ending but a beginning. Today we may step along with the singing line; and, joined by our eager-hearted young people, renew our purpose to move more surely forward.

(A regular Wednesday feature.)

Household Hints

Salvaging Darning Cotton

When discarding hose I always save the top portion of one stocking to ravel out for special darning. Threads can be pulled out crosswise and the kinks stretched out under a warm iron, thus providing a darning thread that is fine and strong and matches the shade so closely that it is almost impossible to notice the darning.

To Mend Tears

Ravelings can be pulled from a seam edge of a chiffon (or other fine fabric) dress material and snags or tears mended almost invisibly. The ravelings should be handled carefully, but when sewed into the fabric they are as strong as any other part of the material.

(Mrs.) A. K. Missouri

♪ ♪ ♪

Dustcloths

Women's old silk hose make good dustcloths. I split two or three pairs of hose up the seams and sew the edges together.—Mrs. O. D., Indiana

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Hand-Knit Accessories

Jabots, Belts, Flowers Add Dash to the Ensemble

Paris

You'll need all the jabots, chemisettes, waistcoats and lacy blouses that you have time to knit or crochet this summer, all the bright and ingenious bits of embroidery that you can work out, for collars, pockets, and revers of your tailored jacket ensembles, bolero suits or plain shirt-waist dresses, for as Madame Schiaparelli says, your summer wardrobe must sing a roundelay, a song of birds and bees and butterflies, a lilt of flowers and sunshine.

In the knitting as well as the dressmaking houses of Paris, softly tailored suits and chemise (shirtwaist) dresses hold first place, knitted in gay tweedy mixtures with their knots, slubs, and curls which require only the simplest of knitting stitches to make them smart, or in plain-color yarns, cottons, silks, or wools, in the new stained-glass colorings, bright yellows, greens, vivid blues, and the "sugar-almond" pastels, pale mauves, blues and pinks which have come in for the Coronation and the Paris Exposition.

Peasant Embroidery

The touches of bright peasant embroidery featured in all the Paris dress showings, are particularly effective on pockets, collars and revers of hand-knitted jackets and dresses. You can work out most delightful color combinations in these peasant embroideries on a hand-knitted background. Madame Anny Blatt has evolved a transfer embroidery pattern to be applied to a plain jersey knit. Try out this idea on a collar or scarf—using an embroidery transfer pattern intended for a bridge or tea-cloth.

Madame Yvonne Lomax carries the notion further—embroidering a Clan plaid all over a plain jersey-knit sports suit. You could do this easily using a chalked cord to outline your checks or plaids and following the chalked lines with a chain embroidery stitch or a stitch similar to that used on hand-sewn gloves. Don't be too ambitious at first, try the idea out on a scarf and if it works, outline a bias check or plaid on a plain jersey-knit blouse or waistcoat. You'll find it a lot of fun and you can work out all sorts of individual color combinations with colors which, as the French say, "marry well."

In Stained-Glass Colors

Don't be afraid of colors. Mix them up as much as you like in your blouses, chemisettes, and waistcoats. They'll harmonize with most of the plain colors favored this season if you will keep the basic color in mind. For example, if your suit or dress is in one of the new stained-glass blues, look over a page of stained-glass windows in your Encyclopaedia and mix the colors for your blouse accordingly.

There are some of the most fascinating little shirt-blouses knitted and crocheted along these lines in stripes and zig-zag patterns, bright reds, greens and blues combined. These are usually knitted in thin yarns, a loose jersey stitch, and worn with almost anything, a knitted suit, a flannel or jersey, or a Shantung suit.

If you're going to knit one of the short-sleeved, broad-shouldered, pinch-in waist jackets with straight skirt, have a chemisette or waistcoat of white piqué embroidered all-over with tiny bright flowers, just two or three dots to a flower, a small green leaf and a short green stem. Embroider this same motif on the collar or revers of the jacket and make your belt of the color of the flowers.

These embroidered checks, flowers, or plaids may be carried out most effectively, too, on one of the new sleeveless, short box-coats which Paris has created for summer party, dinner and dance frocks. Work out one of the popular Persian designs, a conventionalized fruit or flower, and scatter it all over your jacket as Wanda Kofler does, or set it primly each side of the collarless neck and on each side of the lower front edges. Madame Aileen Rice shows several plain-color knitted suits with embroidered plaided designs on pockets and collars.

Madame Schiaparelli features the butterfly on everything, buttons, embroidery, and in silk prints. With just a few simple stitches you can embroider a butterfly in the brightest color combinations imaginable. Stiff little pine-trees in pots are lovely embroidered on collars, pockets and belts. Make the pot a brick-red and the tree pine-green. The pot may be in French knots and the tree in a simple fill-in stitch. These little trees embroidered on a line of crocheted buttons down the front of a summer blouse or dress knitted in one of the "sugar-almond" pastels, would add as chic a note of color as ever came out of Paris.

Jabots may be made in a variety of loose lacy stitches, and will do much to make plain linen, cotton, or silk dresses look cool and fresh on hot days at the office. Madame Anny Blatt has designed a chemisette which has a frill edging the flat turn-down collar and the edges of the chemisette itself so that it may be worn over a plain front dress as well as with a jacket.

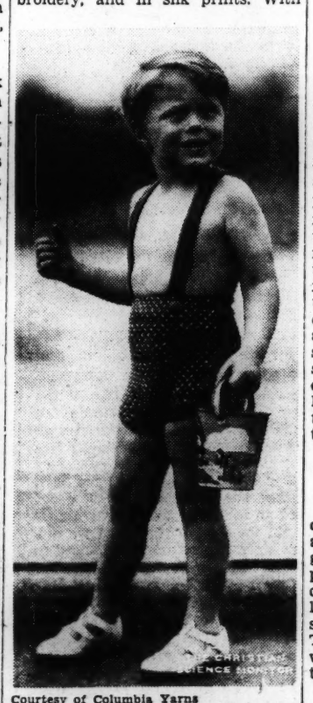
For the Dinner Costume

In addition to jabots, chemisettes and blouses there are many other fascinating little accessories you can knit, crochet, or embroider for your summer outfit. There are embroidered cotton or linen belts and hand-knitted belts, crocheted flowers for the revers of your jacket, or for closing the neck of a simple dress or coat. For example, two carnations in scarlet cotton or wool yarn for closing the neck of a white, pastel-colored, or dark linen or cotton dress; two in gold or silver metal yarn for the neck or shoulder of your dinner jacket or dress; and coming back to jabots, they, too, may be knitted or crocheted of a metal yarn, gold or silver, to wear with your dinner jacket. Paris shows many of these metallic jabots with dinner suits.

Knitters, crocheters, and embroiderers are thinking, too, of other things than wearables for their vacation work. Afghans are taking on a new interest and being worked out in stunning modern effects. The Afghan doesn't necessarily have to be for a couch or a bed, it can be given a couple of snap fasteners and wrapped around you skirt fashion, for a summer drive in an open car, after a swim at the beach, or to keep you warm at next autumn's football games. It can also be made to fold into a cushion for the car, or the beach.

Courtesy of Columbia Yarns

This Two-Piece Handknit Suit Makes an Attractive Spectator Sports Costume and Is Equally Suitable for a Day of Shopping in Town. Its Novelty Stitch Lends Distinction in a Season When Fabric Design Is Important, and Its Frilly Jabot and Cuffs—You Could Make Yourself Several Sets—Add the Popular Fashion Accent of Dark on Light



Courtesy of Columbia Yarns

What Tot Can Have Too Many Sun Suits?—Especially When Mother or a Devoted Auntie Can Knit a Snappy Dotted One Like This, Almost in an Afternoon!

Sauces for Desserts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why not take a tip from the corner drugstore and serve ice cream sundaes for a dessert treat? Here are some of our favorite s. They may be used to dress up simple puddings and top off plain cakes well.

Any flavor of table sirup may be used for a grand topping, honey-flavored, maple-flavored and butterscotch sirup being especially good.

Butterscotch Cream Sauce

Add
¼ cup cream to
⅔ cup butterscotch sirup.
Boil 2 minutes and add
¼ cup toasted nutmeats, and serve.

Maple Nut Sauce

Mix
2 cups maple-flavored corn sirup
1 cup thin cream
1 teaspoon melted butter. Cook slowly until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Keep warm over a pan of hot water until ready to serve. Add
½ cup chopped nutmeats last.

Marshmallow Mint Sauce

Boil
½ cup sugar
¼ cup water to a thin sirup, not thick enough to spin a thread.
Add
8 marshmallows cut into pieces. Let stand 2 minutes, pressing marshmallows under sirup, using back of spoon. Add mixture gradually to
1 beaten egg white; continue beating until mixture is cool. Add
1 drop oil of peppermint. Tint sauce a delicate shade of green, if desired.

For the Pie Maker

The pie maker will find her task much easier and the results more satisfactory if she purchases a yard of canvas for use on her pastry table. Enough canvas to cover the rolling pin may be cut from one end and the remainder placed on the pastry table. If the canvas on the rolling pin and the canvas on the table are well floured, the dough will not stick and one rolling will suffice, thus ensuring a light, crisp pastry, for much handling of the dough tends to toughness. After use the canvas may be folded, flour side in, and kept with the rolling pin in a sanitary container. It is not necessary that the canvas be washed after each using, but it is convenient to have two sets of canvas covers so that when one set is being cleansed the other is in readiness. M. G.

Arranging Pansies

A new idea for arranging pansies came to me one evening recently. In a low, green glass dish I placed four geranium leaves. Into the leaves I pushed the stems of the pansies clear through into the water. They looked beautiful, the colorful pansies seeming to float upon the leaves. This is a good way to fix pansies with short stems; it helps to keep them fresh. (Miss) G. H. S., Calif.

Sardine Sandwich

Chop 1 can sardines, 2 hard cooked eggs, 8 sweet pickles. When fine, add salt, pepper and mayonnaise to taste. Serve on rye bread.

MIRA HAIR NETS 30 for $1 POST PAID

No better hair nets made at any price
Finest Sterilized Human Hair, Hand made. 100% perfect. Double or Single Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair.
Gray, White or Lavender. 15 for $1.
Agents Wanted
MIRA HAIR NET CO.
1265 Broadway, New York City

IT'S ONE OF THE NEW
*HUBRITE FROCKS

Exclusively Weather-Conditioned
- CREASE-RESISTANT —it won't wrinkle easily
- SANFORIZED-SHRUNK —washing won't alter its size.
- VOILE —you get the benefit of every breeze.
- EXCLUSIVE —only in *Hubrite Frocks will you find this charming print. . . The detachable lingerie trim is the expensive kind. . . The sleeves are lastex-shirred. . . All typical *Hubrite details of distinction!

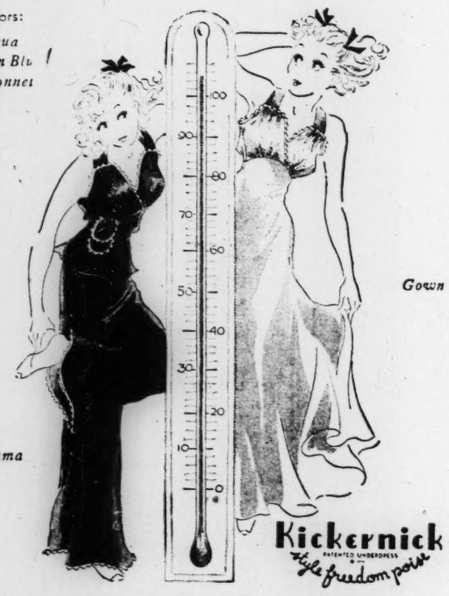
Navy, Black, or Copen, with White Print. Sizes 36 to 46. $5.98

*Hubrite Frocks for Misses and Women from $2 to $7.98 . . . carried by one store exclusively in most cities . . . Ask at your favorite better shop.

FREE! "SUMMER FASHION PRE-VIEW" by Florence Joy. Address Dept. C-21
Hubrite Informal Frocks, Inc.
112 Shawmut Ave., Boston

Kickernick Cools Restware

Colors:
Aqua
Crown Blue
Dubonnet



Gown
Pajama

Kickernick
Style freedom pants

—they're fine mercerized Batiste, trimmed in lustrous white ric-rac . . . with that famous Kickernick Fit!

Ask your dealer or write
WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minnesota

HAIR NETS 30 for $1
GUARANTEED 100%
Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair
(Grey, White or Lavender, 15 for $1)
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
22 East 17th St., New York City
Phone AL. 4-1689
Postpaid 13th Year
Agents Wanted In the Monitor

Women Amazed! Skin so Fresh

"Mother and I are two Monitor readers who have used Sem-Pray Jo-Ve-Nay Creme for years. Mother is over 80 but her skin is soft and white as that of much younger women."—Mrs. M. M.

The rare Eastern oils in Sem-Pray Jo-Ve-Nay Cleansing Creme penetrate more deeply. It gives your skin a better cleansing that makes it look so fresh, young. Large size 60c at drug stores and cosmetic counters.

FREE Extra Gifts Send today for
SEM-PRAY JO-VE-NAY

Elizabeth Husted, Sem-Pray Jo-Ve-Nay Co., Suite 1617-J, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Send purse package Sem-Pray Jo-Ve-Nay Creme. I enclose 10c for packing and mailing. Include introductory packages Sem-Pray Jo-Ve-Nay Face Powder and Rouge FREE.

Name.....
Address.....

MAKE PERFECT ICE CREAM this EASY way

Simply mix milk, cream and Burnett's Liquid-Mix (4 minutes to prepare)—freeze in your automatic or hand freezer—and you'll have an economical yet delicious dessert that the whole family will enjoy. Five pure Liquid-Mix flavors. Made by the makers of Burnett's *pure* Vanilla.

BURNETT'S Liquid-Mix

*Bra-form of fine batiste, $1.25

DO YOU THROW MONEY AWAY?
— every third woman does!

Enquiries among hundreds of women brought out the *astounding* fact that under-arm moisture had spoiled garments for 1 out of every 3! For lack of a pair of Kleinert's Dress Shields or a *Bra-form every one of them threw away the price of her dress!

For busy women, the ideal way to wear dress shields is in *Bra-forms. These smart uplift bras are made to "do things" for every type of figure and are equipped with Kleinert's shields guaranteed to protect your dress not only from moisture but friction and too-strong under-arm cosmetics as well. They wash easily—like any bra—and may be worn with *any* dress... In many styles from a dollar up—at good Notion Counters.

Kleinert's
*T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
TORONTO, CANADA... 485 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.,.. LONDON, ENGLAND

Business and Industry

Report 5,663,000 Houses Needed to Get Back to 1930 Level

Commerce and Finance

Price on Fleece Wools From West Somewhat Firmer

Weekly Wool Review

Prices at which fleece wools are being offered from the Middle West are showing a firmer trend—this type wool has led the decline of the past few weeks—and trade interpretation of first results discloses a leaning toward confidence in current levels of domestic wool quotations.

Some observers are optimistic enough to forecast the end of the movement of price cutting as a result of the stiffening of the fleece wools, although demand for greasy wools is at a low ebb.

Boston Prices Rise

Some Boston wool holders are now asking higher prices than last week, giving a firmer undertone to the market. All authorities do not agree, however, on the improved prospects, contenting themselves with admitting that medium bright fleeces appear close to a stabilized basis, of around 40 cents, in the grease, delivered.

The wool markets abroad are less active with a trend toward lower prices. Like the Boston situation, the overseas markets appear to have good backlogs of unfilled orders.

The rising price level of wool the world over has been of great benefit to the wool producing countries. In Australia, for instance, the value from wool sales for the nine months ending March 31 was $250,300,000, an increase of 13 per cent over the like period a year ago, although there was a decrease of 76,000 in the number of bales sold. It is expected that this season's returns, when complete, will be the best in value since 1928-1929.

Boston sales, though limited, show current prices to be about 92@93c for territory fine and fine medium, clean, landed Boston.

U. S. May Enter Market

News that the Government is about to come into the market again, to buy large lots of wool socks, underwear, sweaters and flannel for uniforms, led to trade interest in raw wool to cover the contracts. Mills already have about 7,000,000 yards of army materials on order on their books. The mills report demand from private sources to be slow.

Mohair is in small demand. Stocks are light. Prices show little change.

Reserve Banks Show Further Liquidation Of U. S. Securities

WASHINGTON (AP) —, Reserve System member banks in 101 cities continued liquidation of Government securities during the week ended May 26.

The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement for those cities showed total holdings declined $9,000,000 for the week to $9,467,000,000 or $743,000,000 under the like week last year.

The decline compared with a $11,000,000 drop in the previous week and was the seventh consecutive weekly decrease. During the seven weeks, banks disposed of $242,000,000 in Government obligations.

Loans by reporting banks to commerce, industry and agriculture with securities as collateral stood at $564,000,000 for the week ended May 26—unchanged from the previous week. The same type of loans otherwise secured or unsecured, however, increased $44,000,000 to $3,668,000,000.

Real estate loans fell off $1,000,000 to $1,161,000,000 and loans to banks declined $8,000,000 to $110,000,000.

Sound Insurance Is Assurance
FIELD & COWLES
40 Broad Street, Boston
Insurance covering all needs

O'Brion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

12 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 15
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

Standard Oil Head

Wide World Studio

William S. Farish
New President of Standard Oil Company, N. J., Succeeding Walter A. Teagle

William S. Farish Elected President Standard Oil, N. J.

NEW YORK (AP)—After 20 years as president of one of the largest oil companies in the world, Walter A. Teagle, head of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) told stockholders at the annual meeting he was resigning and would become chairman of the board.

He will be succeeded by F. S. Farish, former chairman. The change will take effect immediately.

The executive stated he wished to be relieved of his present duties in order to have more time for special work.

"I have remained president much longer than I contemplated when elected nearly 20 years ago," Mr. Teagle said. "The work, while strenuous, has been most interesting and congenial."

Mr. Farish has been connected with the oil industry since his graduation from the University of Mississippi in 1900. He was one of the organizers of Humble Oil Company.

Mr. Teagle joined the old Standard Oil Company in 1903, having been vice-president of the Republic Oil Company at the age of 23.

Responding to a stockholder's question, Mr. Farish said overproduction of crude oil at present was more of a threat than an actuality. He admitted that more than 18,000,000 barrels of crude oil had been run to storage since the beginning of the year, but he was of the opinion that most of the companies which had stored that oil were glad to have it because their stocks of crude oil had been depleted to the point where the refineries did not have enough elasticity in operations. He added that such was the case with Standard of New Jersey.

"I do not know of anyone in the industry who visualizes a breakdown of regulatory control of crude oil production, at least for any permanent length of time." Mr. Farish said in commenting on proration. "The control States cannot permit it from an economic point of view. They may have some temporary upset, but a serious breakdown, I think, is out of the question entirely."

Mr. Farish said that recently the various regulatory bodies had further restricted crude oil production on the theory that too much oil was being taken. He voiced the opinion, however, that the industry soon would be clamoring for more crude oil. The economic condition of the producer now was better than at any time except during the World War, he added, pointing out that, because of proration, the producer was getting "efficient low-cost production."

April Building Tops 1936 by 45 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Labor Department said the value of April building activities was 2.1 per cent greater than in March and 45.5 per cent greater than in April, 1936.

The department's survey of building permits in 1474 cities disclosed activity in alterations and repairs was 18 per cent higher than in March.

The value of building construction in the first four months of 1937 showed a gain of 39 per cent over the same period for 1936, with new residential building setting the pace.

The number of new residence construction permits issued in the first four months of this year represented a gain of 47 per cent over the same period of last year.

New residential construction activity in April was valued at slightly more than $88,000,000. The bulk was reported from the middle Atlantic, eastern north central and Pacific coast states.

Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange
General Brokerage Service
BOSTON 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK 61 Wall Street
RALPH LOWELL, Resident Partner

Shanghai Concern To Offset Silver Clause by Bonus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Shanghai's American-owned Shanghai Power Company has adopted a novel and, in the opinion of many, a generous means of dealing with a dilemma not unique to China, but created here by the abandonment of the silver standard and the adoption of a controlled national Chinese currency.

Written into its contract with debenture holders was a "silver clause," providing specifically for payment in silver, which on Nov. 3, 1935, was declared illegal by the Chinese Government. The Chinese dollar is now "pegged" at a level appreciably lower than that formerly justified by its silver content when metallic dollars were circulated.

As with "gold clauses" in America and elsewhere under more or less corresponding situations, this silver clause has proved a source of worry to the power company and other enterprises similarly tied by their own obligations. The way out chosen by the power company has been to issue a letter to debenture holders over signature of its president, Paul S. Hopkins, asking their agreement to a proposal that their securities be stamped with an endorsement eliminating the clause for silver payment and providing for payment in local Chinese currency.

3 Per Cent Bonus

As inducement for agreeing to this course, a bonus of $3 per $100 is to be paid all who agree. In the event that there is general agreement to this it is expected that in due course the securities, drawing 5½ per cent and due in 1973, will be withdrawn and a new substitute issue put out with original provision for local Chinese currency payments rather than silver.

Before putting this proposal forward the company had obtained advance acquiescence from more than 50 per cent of the holders, including several large local companies. There has been brisk debate as to the necessity for or desirability of this action, nevertheless.

If the company were British there could be no question of silver payment, for in order to show through co-operation with the Chinese Government in its monetary changes, and to prevent any chance of complications, an Order-in-Council was issued some months ago making payment in silver illegal. No such order has been issued or could be issued by the American authorities.

Conceivably the company might merely have ignored its silver clause and proceeded to pay in the new currency as a matter of course. Supporting this would have been the famous American "gold clause" decision as well as British court precedent.

Avoided Court Battle

But the company was not looking for a court battle, no matter how well buttressed it might be in precedent, particularly as it would have been put in the position of deliberate repudiation of its own clause clearly written in as a guarantee against precisely such a development as has now come. In the second place, it has a canny eye to all possible future developments and its new clause will provide not merely for payment in Chinese national currency but in "local" Chinese currency. This takes into consideration the fact that in China, sometimes a local currency is not the same as some other currency elsewhere in use, and while the present trend is all to make the nation's currency usage uniform, the company wants to feel sure that hereafter it will be able to count on paying off its security holders in the same sort of money it collects from its users of power.

Other companies which contemplate getting out of silver clauses without payment of any bonus do not look upon this with much favor, feeling that the power company is being too generous, but it is admittedly a situation where every organization has to work out its own solution.

The securities in question are in the nature of a first mortgage and the total amount involved is $88,000,000 (silver)—approximately U. S. $29,000,000.

American Foreign Power Net Shows Good Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American & Foreign Power Company operating revenues of subsidiaries for the three-month and 12-month periods ended March 31, 1937, of $15,106,638 and $57,923,638, respectively, as compared with $13,554,012 and $54,655,988, respectively, for the corresponding periods in 1936. After operating expenses, including taxes, and property retirement reserve appropriations, the net operating revenues are $5,121,851 and $19,389,387 for the three-month and 12-month periods ended March 31, 1937, respectively, as against $4,671,028 and $17,872,106 for the same periods ended March 31, 1936.

The balance of consolidated income (before exchange adjustments) for the three-month and 12-month periods ended March 31, 1937, is $1,746,916 and $5,714,274, respectively, as against $1,093,087 for the three months ended March 31, 1936, and $3,548,073 for the 12 months ended March 31, 1936.

Milwaukee Streamlined Train Financial Success

CHICAGO (AP)—The Milwaukee Road has hailed its streamlined speed train, the Hiawatha, as a financial success, reporting the flyer clipped off a net profit of $2.49 at every mile post—and it passes a post each minute.

An "earnings statement" issued for the train showed it had carried 550,000 paying passengers for a gross revenue exceeding $2,600,000.

Gross earnings of the Hiawatha in 1936 were reported at $3.62 a train mile, and operating costs $1.13, leaving net earnings of $2.49.

SEC Would Probe Thoroughly Foreign Bondholders' Groups

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hearings will commence this week or next at Washington on the Lea bill to extend SEC jurisdiction over protective committees in corporate reorganizations, and to curb the repatriation of defaulted foreign bonds.

At these hearings extensive reference will surely be made to the voluminous report of the Securities and Exchange Commission on "Protective Committees and Agencies for Holders of Defaulted Foreign Governmental Bonds" which appeared on May 14.

In essence, the report is a build-up for the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc., set up in New York in 1933 to function along somewhat the same lines as the old-established British Corporation of Foreign Bondholders. It describes in great detail the organization of this council, and its method of dealing with defaulting foreign governments. In unfavorable contrast, the report reviews in great detail the operations of the handful of protective committees set up to operate independently of the council, parallel with it, in co-operation with it or in competition with it.

SEC Wants More Power

The report follows the usual pattern of SEC reports—a review of abuses, a statement of ideals, and a conclusion that the Securities and Exchange Commission ought to have power to control this field of finance in the future—in this case to control the setting up of protective committees for holders of bonds to be defaulted in the next depression.

Reviewing the background, the commission says, "The year 1920 . . . marked the beginning of a period during which American private capital, in the form of foreign loans, flowed abroad at an accelerating rate. . . . Prior to the World War, American foreign investments were relatively small in amount. . . . Upon default the bondholders' plight . . . was not of national magnitude. In contrast, after the ownership of foreign securities became widely dispersed in the 1920's and defaults in the early 1930's assumed alarming proportions, the problems . . . affected . . . the entire nation. . . . It has been estimated that between 600,000 and 700,000 investors are holding foreign bonds now in default. . . . The American bankers by and large were untrained and inexperienced in this new field of finance. But (this) cannot justify the recklessness, ineptitude and . . . chicanery . . ." etc.

"In the foreign field there is an almost complete absence of feasible legal remedies available to the bondholders. . . . The obligor-government invariably promises unconditionally to pay . . . The legal provisions . . . are set forth in meticulous detail . . . The protection . . . is illusory . . . The promise to allocate certain revenues to . . . bond service avails . . . little or nothing . . . Nor does the mortgaging of physical property . . . materially improve the bondholder's legal status . . . the numerous provisions . . . were 'boilerplate' . . . And in this, the members of the financial bar whose names appear on the prospectuses must bear as much of the onus as the issuing bankers.

Various Types of Agencies

"Following default . . . different types of agencies have arisen to defend the interests of the bondholders . . . A number of readjustments, mostly of a temporary nature covering only one or two interest coupons, have been effected by the houses of issue or fiscal agents . . . without the intervention of protective committees . . . 'independent' committees . . . 'banker' committees . . . A significant feature (was) the relative scarcity of protective committees . . . not believed . . . more than 40 . . . compared with 197 foreign bond issues . . . in some stage of default . . . Many foreign issues which have been in partial or complete default for a number of years have not received the attention of a protective committee . . . (and) a number of committees have been relatively 'inactive.'

"Formation of the British Council . . . in 1868 . . . initiative provided by the London financial community including the houses which had issued foreign loans . . . 1873 accepted a license from the British Board of Trade as a non-profit corporation. Its members who had each advanced £100 toward (its) capital fund became its permanent members . . . reserve fund out of income . . . it was criticized on the same gronuds . . . against the present American Council . . . issuing bankers do not serve either as members of the council or of its committees . . . financed by the income on its invested funds and by fees paid it by defaulting governments . . .

Difficulties Encountered

"Raising of funds for the (American) Council has proven difficult and embarrassing . . . With financial support assured from large banks and houses of issue, the Council was formally organized . . . The Council has endeavored to obtain payments from foreign governments with which it has concluded debt settlements . . . (it) was created as a permanent central agency to defend . . . interests of all holders of defaulted foreign government bonds. Hence, the total defaults included within its sphere of action aggregated over $1,700,000,000 . . . it has acquired a virtual monopoly in the readjustment of foreign governmental defaults. No other agency purports to be the champion of the interests of all holders . . . and no protective agency approaches it in the amount of defaulted securities with which it is concerned."

"Thirteen protective committees . . . were made the subject of detailed investigation . . . complete absence of supervision, regulation, or control . . . the field is open to all . . . bondholders as a body invariably are not afforded opportunity to select their own representatives . . . a committee . . . may or may not include a bondholder . . . artificial stimulation of bondholders' support . . . variety of motives . . . the profit motive . . . desire to forestall independent committees . . . desire for trading profits . . . lawyer in search of a client . . ."

A sad story is told of one protective committee organized as a speculative venture. The hope was a 1 per cent fee on $165,000,000 of defaulted Colombian bonds, or $1,650,000. The backers put in a total of $23,000, but the bondholders deposited only $1,035,000 face value of deposits and the venture flopped. Most of the other committees succeeded about as well. The Lisman "banker committee" for the El Salvador bonds was "the only committee of the 13 listed heretofore, operating in the foreign field, which to date has concluded a debt settlement and which has received compensation for its services."

Debtor's "Inimical Practices"

In a critical discussion of "inimical practices of debtors" the commission calls the plans proposed by Chile and Guatemala "manifestly unjust to American bondholders," and describes how "Chile obtained the assistance of the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell to a unilateral (one-sided, arbitrary) plan, including provisions for repatriation; (and) the banking house of Hallgarten & Co. sold its services to Guatemala in the promotion of another unilateral plan."

In a section on "appraisal of existing agencies," the commission finds the usual faults with bankers and their protective committees and with independent committees, and praises the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc., with faint criticisms occupying 87 pages.

The tropismatic reactions of the SEC to Wall Street foreordain that the first sentence of its section on recommendations should read, "Regulation and control of committees and other agencies representing holders of defaulted foreign government bonds are necessary in the public interest and for the protection of investors."

And, as with unlisted trading and other subjects reviewed by the commission, it has commuted a previously considered death sentence on protective committees to life control. The commission would leave the protective committee—if anybody ever tries to organize one again or any bondholder ever deposits with one again after the commission's revelations—principally as a thorn in the flesh of the originating bankers. It would permit, however, only independent committees, with no banker taint. It would like the right to look over every deposit agreement, proxy, or power of attorney proposed by such committees, together with their fees, trading, etc.

Asks Private Financing

The Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc., should cease to be financed by the bankers. It should not be financed by the Government, because that would give the Government too much responsibility. It ought to try to raise the necessary funds from some private and politically aseptic foundation. If it cannot do so, some Government department ought to loan it the money for a few years, up to eight. Dummy directors should go, together with bankers who might have an ax to grind. Officers' salaries ought to be limited. The Council should make annual statements. Somebody (SEC?) should check on what the Council gets from debtors and creditors.

The Commission also says that "sanctions can be applied against brokers, dealers and others who purchase . . . knowingly or having reasonable cause to believe that such defaulted security is" for repatriation.

Also "underwriters might be required in case of future loans to deduct from their gross fees and commissions and to pay over to a reserve fund in the Government a sum which would be available to a qualified central authoritative agency for the purpose of defraying at least part of the cost of protecting that or other similar loans in periods of default . . . insofar as those funds would be available to the council they would materially assist it in becoming financially independent."

April Registrations Of Securities Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission said an unsettled bond market caused a sharp decline in registrations of new securities in April.

The 161 April registrations, totaling $288,076,000, were the lowest since last November and compared with $469,907,000 in March.

Bonds composed only 18.1 per cent of the April total, but were 35 per cent in March and 50.5 per cent in April, 1936. Preferred stock issues, on the other hand, rose from 7.7 per cent of the total in March to 17.2 per cent in April.

Registration of $35,000,000 of Argentine refunding bonds saved the April bond total from a more drastic slump. Domestic registrations totaled only $58,691,000.

Debt retirement or refunding again prompted most new issues, taking 48.9 per cent of the April total and 52.8 per cent in March.

About 24.2 per cent of the anticipated proceeds of the new issues was earmarked for additional working capital, 14.2 per cent for enlargement of plant and equipment and 4.2 per cent for the purchase of securities for investment.

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES
Descriptive Circular on request from your investment dealer

Housing Officials Say Nation-Wide Shortage in View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—A nation-wide housing shortage which authorities claim can be solved only by an immediate large scale building program is forecast in the 1937 Yearbook of the National Association of Housing Officials, recently released.

Although housers differ in their estimates of the need for new dwellings, it is generally calculated that 5,663,000 houses are required to get back even to family occupancy standards of 1930, which included doubling up. An extreme of 1,000,000 a year is predicted by some who point out that the contemplated national public low-rent housing program provides for only 1000 new dwellings a year. This includes the replacement of over 3,000,000 unfit houses. Normal needs for the next 13 years are estimated by one authority at 10,634,000 dwellings—6,389,000 to house new families and 4,245,000 to replace obsolete houses which should not be allowed to deteriorate to slum levels.

The yearbook points out that the amount of housing produced within the past 17 years represents only about half the number of houses indicated as needed between now and 1950. Even if the shortage is made up gradually, the report states, it means that some way must be found to make additional dwellings available at the rate of about a million a year.

"Hand-me-down" houses, offered as a partial solution for a housing shortage, are impractical for low-income groups, the study emphasizes. "There is a vast difference between handing down a house from one family to another of approximately the same cultural and economic background and handing down of entire residential areas from one economic, racial, or national group to another with entirely dissimilar income, background, habits, and housing needs," the report states.

Dearth of new construction is one of the chief reasons given for the shortage, which in some cities has already made demolition of slums impossible because there is no place to move the tenants. Change from the policy of doubling up necessary when families were on relief or had little money, rise in the marriage rate, and increase in the number of families are also cited as causes.

Farmers' Debts Cut 26 P. C. Through Resettlement Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Resettlement Administration announced that the debts of 55,576 farmers have been cut $47,352,521 or 25.9 per cent in the 20 months from Aug. 31, 1935, to April 30, 1937. Adjustments of these debts reduced the total from $182,827,530 to $135,475,009. As a consequence nearly $3,300,000 in back taxes were paid to local governments.

A study by the Farm Debt Adjustment section reveals that of the 55,576 cases, 32,425 were adjusted through outright debt reduction; 14,938 through extension of time, 909 through substantial interest rate reduction, 3736 through a combination of methods, and 3568 through unclassified methods.

The analysis also reveals that 39,360 new loans were made aiding in the debt adjustment. The Resettlement Administration made 18,877 of these loans, Federal Land Bank 10,71- Land Bank Commissioner 2543, Production Credit Association 1221, and the remainder were made by local banks, insurance companies, individuals and other unclassified agencies.

Signs of Summer Recession Appearing, Declares Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Signs heralding the expected seasonal recession in business this summer are beginning to appear, says the monthly statistical summary of the Standard Statistics Company of New York. Already there have been moderate downturns in textile activity and shoe production. Demand for steel, particularly from the automobile industry, has lost some of its vigor, although order backlogs assure a high rate of activity for some weeks longer. Retail trade generally is also approaching the dull summer season.

The labor situation continues threatening, with the battle now likely to be a round-robin affair between industry, the C. I. O., and the American Federation of Labor. While the strikes which shut down several major steel plants last week have again focused attention on the obstructionist policies of the C. I. O., protracted shut downs appear highly improbable, but estimates of steel operations this month are not feasible while the strikes are in progress.

Speculative commodity prices in general and prices for agricultural products both fell off about 1 per cent in May but were, nevertheless, 20 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Activity on the New York Stock Exchange in May was only a trifle more than half that of April and was 10 per cent under that of May, 1936. There was practically no net change in bond prices over the past month but stocks were off a little more than 7 per cent from the first of the month.

The large apparent reduction in excess bank reserves over the past month was almost altogether due to the last installment of the new reserves requirements being placed in effect.

Following are comparisons of significant business figures with estimates for the current month where feasible:

	Estimates June 1937	May 1937	April 1937	May 1936
Steel Output (% of Capacity)		*99.0	90.3	69.6
Auto Production (U. S. and Canada, 1000 cars)	555.0	*590.0	533.4	480.6
Building Contracts Awarded (F. W. Dodge, Million dollars)	250.0	*250.0	269.9	216.1
†Production Index** (1926 equals 100)	101.9	*104.1	105.3	85.4
Electric Power Output (Daily, million KWH)	340.0	*331.2	320.3	293.1
Carloadings (Avg. weekly, thousand cars)	765	*775	753	670
†Commodity Price Index (1926 equals 100)		90.69	91.79	75.53
†Farm Price Index (1926 equals 100)		93.87	94.87	75.24
New York Stock Exchange Sales (million shares)		18.23	34.61	20.61
†Stock Price Index (419 stocks, 1926 equals 100)		116.3	124.5	101.0
†Bond Price Index (dollars per $100 Bond)		96.2	96.6	95.5
†Bank Debits Index (Excluding N. Y. City, 1920-1924 equals 100)		*110	111	95
Commercial Loans (Reporting Member Banks, million dollars)		6,150	6,077	5,093
Excess Reserves (Fed. Res. Banks, million dollars)		920	1,575	2,808

**Adjusted for seasonal variation; *Estimated by Standard Statistics Co.; †Standard Statistics Co. Indexes.

Rubber Mattresses · Rubber Paint New Endeavor to Make Expanding Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Markets for rubber appear as elastic as the commodity itself, to judge by development of new products in the laboratories and shops of the big rubber factories here. Rubber mattresses and rubber paint are two which are thought to have a promising commercial future.

A great diversification of rubber products has been going on here for the past few years, with scientific endeavor turning to the field of rubber derivatives—substances in which rubber plays a part in connection with chemicals and other elements.

The depression and talk of decentralization in the industry has caused many to ask, "Where does the tire industry go from here? What will the manufacturers turn to next?"

But that question has been answered for many months with the opening of many new markets for Akron rubber companies.

Of particular interst just now is the cushion and mattress business which promises to be a large-scale production item for both the Goodyear and Goodrich Tire companies.

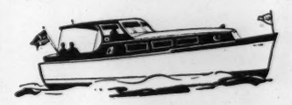
Animal hair is covered with latex bound into figure 8s and used in place of the usual cotton/decking for stuffing on mattresses, airplane seats, auto seats, and any other seats in which comfort is uppermost.

The "rubberized hair" allows the air to circulate freely, and thus gives more comfort, it is said, and the lightness of weight and longer life of the material add to its desirability.

California Water Service Co.

California Water Service Company reports gross revenues of $2,396,796.09 for the year ended April 30, 1937, as compared with $2,172,640.34 for the preceding 12 months.

ACCOUNTANT WITH 14 YEARS' EXPERIENCE SEEKS NEW CONNECTION . . . . .
Now in charge of the accounting departments two large mortgage guarantee and title companies. Thoroughly experienced in the banking, real estate and building and loan field.
Has made all reports required by the Banking and Insurance Dept. of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as well as all Federal and State tax reports.
Specialized in higher accounting, investment accounting, and cost accounting at the University of Pittsburgh, and can adapt this experience to any business needing a thorough accountant. Unmarried girl. Best references, including present employer.
REPLY TO BOX M-3
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
418 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES
ON ALL

a.c.f.
MODELS FROM 26' TO 68'
AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY
30 Church Street, New York, N. Y. · Telephone COrtlandt 7-8100
Boston Dealer: Thomas T. Parker, Inc. · 961 Commonwealth Ave.

Be Sure Your Will Is Up to Date
You are the only person who can change the terms and intentions of your Will. Therefore, it is wise to review this important instrument from time to time, to be sure that through the changes which may develop in your personal and financial affairs it remains always an accurate expression of your final wishes concerning the disposition of your estate. No alterations should be made, no codicil added, without the same legal assistance you had in the preparation of the original Will.
The New England Trust Company
DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS
BACK BAY BRANCH :: 99 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON
Member Federal Reserve System

Quotations by Assoc. Press

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1937

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day 746,170
1937 vol. to date 213,199,704
1936 vol. to date 240,961,243

Numerous Stocks Have Fair Gains In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—A thin stock market climbed fractions to a point or so today but bumped into mild selling during the afternoon.

Although enthusiasm was warmed somewhat by a more hopeful view of amicable settlement of the latest Spanish crisis, strikes in independent steel companies tended to dull traders' appetites for shares.

Transactions ran at the rate of about 600,000 shares for the full session.

There was a fair call for U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Chrysler, Goodyear, Woolworth, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Texas Corp., Seaboard, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Pacific and Southern Railway.

Shares which felt the effects of selling were National Steel, Inland Steel, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, North American and Sears Roebuck.

Wall Street's first-hand appraisal of the New Haven's reorganization plan was scrutinized in the light of pressure on the common and demand for the preferred.

Sharp runups by New Haven Railroad issues stood out in an otherwise quiet bond market today.

Aside from slight unevenness in the U. S. Government list, most divisions of the market showed small scattered gains as the noon hour approached.

The wide advance by New Haven loans followed the filing of a reorganization plan for the system which drastically scaled down annual fixed charges. The collateral 6s of 1940 gained roughly 7 points, the 4s of 1956 advanced more than 5 and issues of better than 3 points were shown by the 3½s of 1949 and the 4s of 1955.

Other gainers among domestic corporate liens included International Hydro-Electric 6s up about 1, International Telephone 5s up a half or so and North Western 4¾s up a major fraction.

Slightly divergent trends were followed by federal obligations with setbacks ranging to ⅛ of a point and gains to 2-32. This section was low to open and many issues failed to appear on the tape.

Foreign dollar bonds attracted little attention and held to narrow trading ranges. Several of the South Americans lifted major fractions, while some of the foreigns tended to lower a bit. Prussian and Japanese liens encountered a few more offerings than bids.

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Some curb issues moved slightly higher today although the general tone was somewhat apathetic. Noticeable among upward movers were Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., United Vall Paper, Sherwin Williams and Lake Shore Mines. Utilities and oils were fractionally higher in most cases, although Northern States Power and Gulf Oil did not share in the upward movement.

As trading went into the final hour, Pan-Am-Pump, Creole Petroleum, American Gas & Electric and International Petroleum became more active.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
All loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Par silver	44⅞c	44⅞c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½
30 days	⅜@½	⅜@½	⅜@½
60 days	⅜@½	⅜@½	⅜@½
90 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
4 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝@¾
6 months	¾@⅞	¾@⅞	¾@⅞

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Buying Rate	Selling Rate	Prev. Day
30 days	15/16@1	1@1 1/16	15/16@1
60 days	15/16@1	1@1 1/16	15/16@1
90 days	15/16@1	1@1 1/16	15/16@1
4 months	15/16@1	1@1 1/16	15/16@1
6 months	15/16@1	1@1 1/16	15/16@1

London Quotations

3 mos bills	11/16	11/16	5/8
Short bills	11/16	11/16	5/8
Par silver	20¼d	20¼d	19⅞d
Bar gold	140s 8d	140s 9d	138s 10d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2
Berlin	4	Sofia	5
Bombay	2	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	3	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compared with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe			
Sterling	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.92⅜	$4.92⅛	$8.2397
Cable	4.92⅛	4.92¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0445½	.0446	8
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1686	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2282½	.2282	8
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5499	.5498	8
Sweden—krona	.2542	.2542	.4537
Norway—krone	.2477	.2477	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2201	.2201	.4537
Spain—peseta			.4537
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Czech'via—crown	.0319	.0319	8
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.3055	.3050	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0653	.0653	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2575	.2575	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5750‡	.5750‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2872	.2875	.8440
India—rupee	.3722	.3723	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520	.6306
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3306	*
Shanghai—dol	.2890	.2994	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5787½	.5812½	.9613
Mail Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0006	1.0012½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	43½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	46½	46½	46½	— ½
34½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	*1	74	74	74	Jun 1
22⅜	13	Adams Exp (1.30g)	15	16¾	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
28⅜	24½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	M'y 26
36	29¾	Addressor (.60g)	3	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	2¼	Advance Rume	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 28
80¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	10	70½	69¾	69¾	+ ¾
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
15¾	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	8	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅜	Allegheny	12	3	3	3	
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	2	50	49⅞	49⅞	M'y 10
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	45½	45½	45½	— ½
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	44	44	44	—3½
52⅛	35	Alleg pr pf	9	40¼	38½	40	M'y 28
45⅝	31¼	Alleg Steel (.80g)	3	32½	32	32½	+1¼
27⅞	19	Allen Indust (1)	1	19	19	19	
258½	218	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	230	230	230	+2
33½	22¼	Allied Mills (2g)	4	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅞
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	13	17	16⅜	17	+ ⅝
85	78	Allied St pf (5)	1	78	78	78	M'y 28
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg(½g)	12	59¼	58¼	58⅜	+ ⅞
39¾	27½	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	28	27¾	28	M'y 25
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	5	5¼	5¼	5½	— ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 24
114⅞	90	Amerada (2)	2	95	94¾	94¾	+ ¼
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	3	92	91	92	
41⅜	21½	Am Bank Note (½g)	3	23⅞	23½	23½	+ ⅝
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	2	63½	63¼	63½	— ½
121	95½	Am Can (4a)	7	98⅞	98½	98⅞	+ ⅜
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	4	56	54¾	56	+1¼
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (1¾g)	1	91	91	91	M'y 24
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	5	90½	90	90½	Jun 1
99½	72	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	2	135	135	135	Jun 1
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	—1
105⅛	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	16½	16	16	Jun 1
33⅜	13⅝	Am Colortype	5	23	23	23	Jun 1
30¾	23⅝	Am Coml Alco	7	27	26¾	27	+1¼
33⅜	25¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	10	4	3⅞	4	
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	7	17¾	17⅜	17¾	
17	10¾	Am Europ	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 24
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	15	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
58⅞	37	Am & F P $6 pf	5	37	37	37	Jun 1
68⅞	45	Am & F P $7 pf	5	49	48	48	—1¼
38½	18½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	17	17	17	Jun 1
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun 1
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	— 1½
52⅜	42	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	8	43¼	42½	42½	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'y 28
17¾	13⅛	Am Internat	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
58⅞	42½	Am Loco	3	45	44½	44½	+1⅛
125	107	Am Loco pf	3	109	108	108	M'y 27
13⅜	9	Am M & Fdv (1½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	
68¾	45½	Am M & M (.45g)	2	9⅛	9	9	Jun 1
129½	112	Am Met (3½g)	2	52	50	50	—1
16½	8⅛	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	112	112	112	Jun 1
87½	53	Am Pow & Lt	21	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ¼
72½	43¾	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ⅜
29½	20⅛	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	2	48½	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
45¼	31⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	25	21½	21	21¼	+ ¼
36	28	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	27	34½	33¾	34½	+1¾
29	22¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	29	29	29	M'y 27
105¾	79⅝	Am Seating	12	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	
154	138½	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	38	90	88¾	88¾	+ ¼
67½	57½	Am Smelt (7)	2	145	145	145	+1¾
73¼	48⅜	Am Snuff (3a)	5	57	56½	57	—1
26½	19	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	3	54¾	54½	54⅝	+ ⅜
56⅞	43½	Am Stores (2)	1	19	19	19	
143¾	125⅞	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	45½	45½	45½	M'y 28
25⅞	21½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	126	126	126	M'y 27
187	160⅛	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	*8	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
99	74¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	28	167	165	166	+1½
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob (5)	2	77	76½	77	+1
150½	128¼	Am Tob B (5)	1	78¼	78	78¼	+1
20⅛	13⅜	Am Type Fdrs	5	134¾	134½	134½	Jun 1
29½	16¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
107	94	Am W W 1 pf (6)	31	19	18	18¼	— ⅛
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	2	94	94	94	Jun 1
79	59¾	Am Wool pf (2k)	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
22	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	1	61	61	61	— ¾
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	20	123⅝	121¼	121¼	
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	85	85	85	Apr 8
69½	17¾	Anaconda (3g)		55	55	55	Jun 1
30¾	23½	Anacon W & C (1½g)	114	54½	53⅜	53¾	+ ½
33⅜	25¼	Anchor Cap (.30g)	2	82½	82½	82½	M'y 25
13½	8⅛	Andes Cop	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
17	10¾	A P W Paper	1	23	23	23	M'y 27
13¾	7¼	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	M'y 25
58⅞	37	Armour Del pf (7)	1	41	41	41	—1¼
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	1	10834	10834	10834	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	30	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	1	105	105	105	M'y 27
16¼	12	Arnold-Const (3½g)	8	63⅞	63½	63⅞	+ ⅜
17⅜	10	Artloom	2	12	11½	11½	— ⅜
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun 1
101	92½	Asd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜	— ⅜
125	112	Asd D Gd 2 pf (3½k)	1	90	90	90	—2½
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (1)	1	112	112	112	Jun 1
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	1	52	52	52	M'y 19
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	27	83¼	82¼	82¼	+ ½
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	5	100	99⅞	100	+ ¾
29	19¾	Atl G & W In	16	48¾	48	48½	+1¼
44	30⅜	Atl G & W In pf	1	18	18	18	—2½
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅞
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	15	29½	29¼	29⅜	+ ¼
18½	15¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	107	107	107	M'y 21
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	50½	50½	50½	
18¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	*1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Jun 1
36¾	21⅞	Auburn Auto	1	123¼	123¼	123¼	Jun 1
9½		Aust Nich	4	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	3	6	6	6	M'y 27
			13	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼

—B—

11¼	6⅛	Baldwin Loc	30	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
9½	5⅜	Baldwin Loc asd	10	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	4	87	86	86	— ¼
120	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	M'y 28
46½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	48	31¾	30⅞	31	+ ½
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	8	35¾	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
40	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	*2	42	42	42	+ ⅜
43⅜	29⅜	Barber Co (¼g)	8	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
32	23¼	Barker Bros	7	26½	25¾	24¼	Jun 1
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	5	27¼	26½	27	+ ⅜
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
28¾	22⅛	Beatrice Cr (1g)	2	103	103	103	Jun 1
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	109	109	109	— ½
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	7	12⅛	12	12	Jun 1
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y 18
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	13	20½	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
30½	19⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	3	20¾	20½	20⅝	Jun 1
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	9	51½	51¼	51¼	M'y 24
63¾	50½	Best & Co (2½g)	21	85¼	84	84	+ ⅝
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	2	18½	18½	18½	
20	18½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	3	1153⅛	1153⅛	1153⅛	— ¾
129½	115¾	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	5	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	—1⅜
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	5	25	25	25	+ ½
33	24½	Black & Deck (3½g)	3	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	—1⅜
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
49¾	31⅜	Boeing Airpl	2	58¼	57½	57½	Jun 1
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	2	19¾	19⅞	19¾	M'y 21
28	23½	Borden (1.60)	28	58⅛	57⅜	57⅞	+ ¾
47	38⅛	Borg-Warner	1	97	97	97	Jun 1
153⅜	81¼	Boston & Me	1	77	77	77	—2
4½	2⅛	Botany C M A	1	61	61	61	— ¾
23¼	15	Bridgept Br (1.40g)	20	123⅝	121¼	121¼	
59⅞	41	Briggs Mfg (½g)	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)		55	55	55	Jun 1
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	46	46	46	+ ½
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	6	37⅜	37¼	37½	Jun 1
38½	17⅛	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	18½	18½	18½	M'y 27
53	25⅞	Bklyn Man T (2g)	10	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	
102¼	72	Bklyn-M-T-pf (6)	4	75	75	75	Jun 1
52¾	31	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	50	45½	30½	30½	—1¼
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	46	46	46	M'y 28
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	8	19	19	19	+ ⅛
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	8⅜	Budd Mfg	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	75	75	75	M'y 22
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	85⅜	85	85⅜	M'y 28
45¼	31	Bullard Co (2g)	5	36	35	35	M'y 25
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	4	54	53½	53½	M'y 28
35⅜	15½	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	4	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
11¾	7	Bush Term	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
39	26	Bush T 7% deb	1	26	26	26	Jun 1
18½	13½	Butler Bros. (.60)	1	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛	— ⅛
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	7	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜	— ⅛
9½	4½	Butte Cop & Z	6	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
33⅜	20⅞	Byers Co	9	22¼	21¼	21¼	Jun 1
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	5	28	28	28	Jun 1

—C—

48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	37¼	37	37	Jun 1
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 24
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (3¼g)	12	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
37⅜	26	Campbell Wy (1)	7	27⅜	27	27	
38⅛	25⅛	Can D G Ale	15	28½	27½	27½	+ ¼
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	23	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
61½	45	Cann Mills (½g)	3	45	45	45	
13½	14⅛	Cap Adm A	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jun 1
35⅜	35⅜	Carpenter Steel(.35g)	4	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	
176½	138	Carriers & G (.60g)	15	8⅛			Jun 1
100	85½	Case (J I)	1	164	164	164	M'y 27
41¼	26⅜	Caterpill Tract (2)	6	93	92½	92½	+ ½
139⅛	106½	Celanese (3¾g)	37	39¾	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
48¾	36½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	113	113	113	—1¼
39⅛	31	Celotex (.40g)	1	40	40	40	Jun 1
12⅝	7⅛	Cent Aguir (1½g)	4	35⅜	33¾	34½	+1¾
2		Cent Fdy	2	32½	32½	32½	M'y 27
7⅝	3	Cent R R NJ	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	18	Cent Violeta Sug	8	22¼	18	18¼	—4¼
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	14	14	14	M'y 24
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun 1
23⅜	14½	Certain-teed	13	66¼	65⅜	65½	+ ⅛
60½	35½	Champ Pap & F (1a)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
48	16⅞	Checker Cab	2	58¼	57½	57½	Jun 1
68⅞	54⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	28	58⅛	57⅜	57⅞	+ ¾
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	Jun 1
90½	77½	Ches Corp (3)	1	77	77	77	—2
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	13½	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
6⅜	3½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 26
19½	11½	Chi & N W	1	9	9	9	— ¼
4	2⅛	Chi & N W pf	21	4⅛	4	4⅛	
13⅜	12	Chi Gt West	4	12⅝	12¼	12¼	Jun 1
3	2	Chi Gt West pf	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	12¼	2¼	12¼	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	6	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	— ⅛
7¼	4¼	Chi M St P & P pf	6	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	9	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
70½	55¾	Chi Pneu T pf (⅜k)	5	24	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	57½	57½	57½	Jun 1
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 1
10⅛	6½	C R I & P 7% pf	6	6	6	6	Jun 1
27½	18	Chi Yell Cab (2)	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	M'y 27
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	18	18	18	M'y 28
15⅞	12⅛	Childs Co	1	17½	17½	17½	
135¼	106⅛	Chrysler (3½g)	25	112½	111	111	— ½

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	1	19	19	19	
10⅜	7	City Stores	7	7¾	7½	7¾	
40¼	32½	Clark Equip (1.60)	4	36¾	36¼	36¼	Jun 1
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	3	40	40	40	Jun 1
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	1	93	93	93	M'y 25
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	2	155	155	155	
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58½	58	58	M'y 14
25¾	19½	Colg-Palm (½)	10	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ½
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Jun 1
62¾	50	Coll & Alk (2a)	2	50⅛	50	50	
51⅞	33	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	35½	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅜
20⅞	11⅛	Colum G&E (.20g)	30	12¼	11½	11½	— ¼
108	86½	Colum G&E pf A (6)	2	85¾	85¼	85¾	+ ¾
39½	31	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	5	33	33	33	— ½
46⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	42	42	42	— ⅛
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	1	115	115	115	
69¾	58¾	Coml Credit (4)	6	61	61	61	
114	100	Coml Crd pf (4½k)	2	106	106	106	Jun 1
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
120	103⅞	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	3	108	107¼	107¼	M'y 28
21¼	13½	Coml Solv (.60a)	5	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
4½	2	Comwlth & Sou	41	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
75⅝	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	4	53½	53	53	M'y 28
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	1	14½	14½	14½	—1
45½	35¾	Congoleum-N (2)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	Jun 1
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅞	11⅛	Consol Cigar	1	12¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Bonds Uneven—Corporate Liens Up—Curb Slightly Higher

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Corporations' Net In 1934 Reported At $4,275,197,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Gross income of corporations in the United States was $100,831,253,000 in 1934, according to reports to the Treasury Department, but total net income was equal to only $4,275,197,000 after taking allowable deductions and marking off deficits, Guy T. Helvering, Internal Revenue Commissioner, announced today. The income tax paid by these corporations amounted to $588,375,000.

Federal tax returns were filed by 528,898 corporations. Of that number, 145,101 returns showed net incomes, the total amount of "net" reported, while 324,703 corporations which had no net income showed deficits of $4,181,027,000.

Manufacturing Does Best

Corporations with net incomes for 1934 showed gross incomes of $62,-920,954,000, from which was subtracted deductions amounting to $58,645,757,000, as permitted by law. These corporations paid all the tax and also excess profits taxes of $7,673,000. Gross income of corporations showing a deficit amounted to $7,910,299,000. Inactive corporations which showed no income data for 1934 numbered 59,094.

All returns involved were filed under the Revenue Act of 1934 and were not strictly comparable with those for former years.

Of the net income division, the manufacturing industries filed 34,023 returns, reported gross incomes of $27,442,910,000, took deductions of $25,536,806,000, had net incomes of $1,906,104,000, paid income taxes of $262,466,000 and excess profits taxes of $3,477,000.

The trade industries came next. These corporations filed 52,823 returns, reported gross incomes of $22,-949,508,000, took deductions of $22,-279,172,000, reported net incomes of $670,336,000, paid $92,200,000 income tax and $2,077,000 excess profits tax.

Metals Industries Lose

The net income manufacturing group was headed by the metals industries, which filed 6844 returns, reported gross incomes of $7,040,389,-000, took deductions of $6,505,242,000, had net incomes of $535,147,000, paid income taxes of $73,627,000 and excess profits taxes of $788,000.

The food products industries made 5374 returns, reported gross incomes of $6,973,816,000, took deductions of $6,671,487,000, had net incomes of $302,328,000, paid income taxes of $41,768,000 and excess profits taxes of $642,000.

The transportation and other public utility industries filed 9808 returns, reported gross incomes of $5,895,192,000, took deductions of $4,-975,894,000, had net incomes of $919,-298,000, paid income taxes of $126,-600,000 and excess profits tax of $329,000.

Manufacturing industries with no net income filed 57,269 returns. These corporations paid all the tax and also excess profits taxes of $27,442,910,000, took deductions of $25,536,806,000, had net incomes of $1,906,104,000, paid income taxes of $262,466,000 and excess profits taxes of $3,477,000.

The trade industries came next. These corporations filed 52,823 returns, reported gross incomes of $22,-949,508,000, took deductions of $22,-279,172,000, reported net incomes of $670,336,000, paid $92,200,000 income tax and $2,077,000 excess profits tax.

Metals Industries Lose

The net income manufacturing group was headed by the metals industries, which filed 6844 returns, reported gross incomes of $7,040,389,-000, took deductions of $6,505,242,000, had net incomes of $535,147,000, paid income taxes of $73,627,000 and excess profits taxes of $788,000.

The food products industries made 5374 returns, reported gross incomes of $6,973,816,000, took deductions of $6,671,487,000, had net incomes of $302,328,000, paid income taxes of $41,768,000 and excess profits taxes of $642,000.

The transportation and other public utility industries filed 9808 returns, reported gross incomes of $5,895,192,000, took deductions of $4,-975,894,000, had net incomes of $919,-298,000, paid income taxes of $126,-600,000 and excess profits tax of $329,000.

Manufacturing industries with no net income filed 57,269 returns. These corporations paid all the tax and also excess profits taxes of $7,673,000. Gross income of corporations showing a deficit amounted to $7,910,299,000. Inactive corporations which showed no income data for 1934 numbered 59,094.

All returns involved were filed under the Revenue Act of 1934 and were not strictly comparable with those for former years.

Of the net income division, the manufacturing industries filed 34,023 returns, reported gross incom

Dietrich Climbs Comeback Trail With White Sox

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Speaking of "comebacks," consider the case of Bill Dietrich, bespectacled right-hander of the Chicago White Sox pitching staff.

Last season Manager Jimmy Dykes took Dietrich from the Washington Senators on waivers. The Senators were trying to ship the hurler to Albany, one of their "farm" clubs, but Dykes would not let him get out of the American League. And it was well he didn't.

Winning "Castoff"

In the closing days of the 1936 pennant race, with the White Sox clinging desperately to third place, Dietrich pitched brilliant baseball. Stories were written about how the "castoff" helped the Chicago club finish in the money for the first time in several years. First with Philadelphia and later with Washington, Dietrich had been just another pitcher. With the White Sox he was a standout.

This spring, however, the one-time pupil of Connie Mack was unable to reach the form he displayed late in 1936. At least, he had failed to display this form before yesterday. In fact, it is no secret that Dykes was almost ready to give up on the young man. But after his exhibition at Chicago yesterday, in which he blanked the St. Louis Browns, 8 to 0, without allowing a single base hit, Dietrich is certain of a regular starting berth with the Dykes outfit.

Three Browns reached first base, two on passes and one on an infield error by Tony Piet, third baseman. Only twice during the afternoon was Dietrich in danger of losing his "masterpiece," and Zeke Bonura saved the situation both times. In the fifth inning Zeke stopped a Bill Knickerbocker liner which was headed down the first base line, and in the seventh he duplicated this helpful bit of fielding at the expense of Sam West. It was the first no-hit, no-run game since Vernon Kennedy, also of the White Sox, blanked the Cleveland Indians on Aug. 31, 1935. Chicago, apparently, holds a monopoly.

White Sox Third

The victory yesterday was an important one for Dykes. It lifted his club from fifth to third place in the standing and left it within a game and a half of the second-place Indians. The White Sox had not been in the first division for several weeks.

In the only other American League game played yesterday, the Indians defeated the Detroit Tigers, 4 to 3. The Tribe clinched this contest with a three-run rally in the eighth inning off Elden Auker. Earl Averill led the Cleveland batting attack with three hits in three trips to the plate, for a perfect day. Lyn Lary, who is hitting .377 at the moment connected with a home run. Greenberg hit one for the Tigers.

An abbreviated National League schedule kept all teams idle yesterday except the Giants and Dodgers, the champions beating the Brooklyn club, 5 to 2. Hal Schumacher was the winning pitcher, delivering his first complete game since May 15. It was his fourth triumph of the season, as compared with five defeats. The Giants, as a result, advanced to within one game of the leading Pittsburgh Pirates in the flag race.

Are They the First Fifteen-Foot Vaulters?

Wide World

Earle Meadows (Left) and Bill Sefton

These Two University of Southern California Athletes Pole Vaulted 14ft. 11in. in the Pacific Coast Conference Championship Track and Field Meet. They Had to Stop There as the Standards Would Not Raise the Bar Any Higher. They Are to Compete in the Coming National Collegiate A. A. Track and Field Championship Meet at Berkeley, Calif., and the Standards Will Be Fixed So They Can Go as High as Sixteen Feet. Now the Question Is Will One or Both of Them Put the Mark at Fifteen Feet or Better

Five N. C. A. A. Records Should Be Replaced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., June 2—Five of 15 National Collegiate A. A. records are in grim danger of erasure from the books when stars from 186 colleges open competition in the national championships in Berkeley the eighteenth and nineteenth, a preliminary survey discloses.

The mark in greatest danger is that of Bill Sefton and Earle Meadows in the pole vault. The "Trojan Twins," co-holders of the world record at 14ft. 11in., have broken the record three times this year and are certain to better their mark of 14ft. 1¾in., set last year. Other marks expected to fall are the 880, two-mile, 120 high hurdles and high jump records.

Lash in Two-Mile

Charles Hornbostel's time of 1m. 50.9s., in the 880 will be threatened by Johnny Woodruff of Pitt, Charles Beetham of Ohio State, and Vic Palmason of Washington. Palmason turned in a 1m. 51.5s. half mile a short time ago, while Woodruff and Beetham both defeated Hornsbostel in faster times last year.

Charles Shugert's 9m. 16.7s. time in the two-mile, made in 1932, can hardly stand before the onslaught of Don Lash, Indiana star and ranking American distance runner, and his teammate, Tom Deckard. Lash holds the American record of 8m. 58.3s., while Deckard has run 9m. 20.4s. Another Hoosier, James Smith, is also within striking distance with times ranging from 9m. 22s., to 9m. 27s.

While Forrest "Spec" Towns will probably retain his 120 high hurdles crown, he will probably be pushed into a new record by Roy Staley of U. S. C. and Bob Osgood of Michigan. Osgood set a new record of 14s., in the rain, while Staley was ranked as the second best (behind Towns) hurdler last year.

High Jump Oldest

The oldest record on the books, 6ft. 7½in. in the high jump set by W. C. Haggard of Texas in 1926, will have slight mercy at the hands of Dave Albritton and Mel Walker of Ohio state, Edward Burke of Marquette, Al Threadgill of Temple, Gilbert Cruter of Colorado, Delos Thurber of U. S. C., and Jack Vickrey of Texas, all of whom have bettered the mark. Burke set a new indoor record of 6ft. 9¾in. this season, tying the world mark held jointly by Albritton and Cornelius Johnson. Thurber has done 6ft. 7in. in dual competition this year, as have Threadgill and Walker.

Seven of the 15 records on the books were set last year, when the N. C. A. A. was designated as an Olympic tryout. None is absolutely safe, unless you count that of F. D. Tootell of Bowdoin in the hammer throw. His mark of 175ft. 1in., set in 1923, alone can be certain of survival. The reason? The hammer throwing event will not be held.

And Talking of . . . Bowls

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Old English Custom

LONDON—When a sport can command an entry of more than 20,000 competitors for its national championships, it seems rather a platitude to state that it is popular. So I must find some other means of opening today's discussion on the ancient subject of bowls. "Ancient" is indubitably le mot juste, as they say on the boulevards, for if we search for the origin of the game in Britain we shall find ourselves groping about in the mists of time a long way back of the occurrence, known to every English schoolboy, when Sir Francis Drake, acquainted by an excited courier with the approach of the mighty Spanish Armada, leisurely sent down another "wood" and observed, "There's plenty of time to win this game and thrash the Spaniards, too."

Nobody knows when bowls was instituted, but in the fifteenth century it was "the" outdoor game of skill for all classes. The residences of the nobility and the wealthy all had their bowling greens, some of them including covered alleys as well, for use in the event of rain. And the tradesmen and apprentices could disport themselves on the public greens that were laid out in London, as in most towns.

"Have to Close Greens"

Bowls, indeed, became such a craze that in and after the reign of Henry VII statutes were passed to prevent apprentices playing it. The habitués of the public greens, it would seem, were somewhat "tough," and it is recorded that even the lawns laid down at Spring Gardens, on the Royal property by King Charles II, had to be closed on account of rowdyness.

Well, you can't keep a good game down, and bowls, like Old Man River in the song (or like bowls themselves for that matter) kept rolling along. For a period of a great many years play was an individual matter, but in 1903 it became co-ordinated upon the formation of the English Bowls Association, the body which controls the level-green game in this country. There is another form of play on what are called "crown" greens which are not level. But that is another story.

The E. B. A., like most organizations of the same type, began in a very modest way with half a dozen affiliated counties and a small handfull of clubs. In the 34 years that have passed since then the membership has risen to comprise 30 counties, 39 minor associations and 1615 clubs. The outdoor bowls season lasts from May to October and in the present colorful Coronation Year players have a most attractive program ahead of them, although the extra thrill of a touring side from overseas is not in store.

"International" matches between representatives of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales are a big feature in bowls play, as indeed they are in most other British sports, and stars from all four countries will come together at Llandrindod Wells (Wales) July 14, 15 and 16 for the international championship, instituted in 1903.

The most successful nation in this competition is Scotland with 16 victories. Then come England with seven, Wales with six and Ireland with one. As England has not proved successful since 1929, the English selectors view the situation with some concern and are subjecting the talent at their disposal to a very thorough test.

Championships

The national championships for singles, doubles and rinks begin on what may be termed a divisional basis. Successful players in tournaments in various parts of the country will foregather for the deciding contests on the greens of the Paddington Bowls Club during the week which ends Aug. 14. The present holders of the championship titles are:

Singles—G. D Goodson, Chesham B. C., Buckinghamshire
Pairs—J. T Fountain and W. Weekes, White Rock B. C. Hastings
Rink—Buscombe B. C. Hampshire

Another competition which compels the most earnest attention among bowlers is the inter-county championship for the Middleton Cup, established in 1911 and won last season by Gloucestershire. The 1937 version of this tournament will reach its climax with the decision of the semifinal and final rounds July 24. Attempting to gain or retain a place in his county side will give spur to the activities of the more formidable club player, as he engages in the "open" tournaments sanctioned by the E. B. A.

Although bowlers are as dependent upon the favor of the weather during the summer as are cricketers, they do not suspend their activities in the winter. For it is then that they delight in an indoor version of the game, which has been developed only in the past year or two. An international tournament indoors was first staged in 1936 and it was won by England. This year Scotland was victorious. And the final standing worked out like this:

Country	Won	Lost	Shots For	Shots Agst	Pts
Scotland	2	0	286	187	4
England	1	1	287	178	2
Wales	0	2	145	353	0

The indoor game is played on a felt surface. Scotland is now in the proud position of holding the international championship, indoors and out, and the Scots are so strong now that they are regarded as likely to hold onto both for a little while yet.

Enter—The Ladies

For a long time, the game of bowls was a male preserve. But the ladies have invaded it. To some purpose. There are now no fewer than 6000 enthusiastic members of the English Women's Bowls Association. And last year more than half that total participated in tournaments sponsored by the association. The E. W. B. A. is a go-ahead concern. I am told that at the present time plans are being discussed for a possible visit by a team of British women bowlers to the United States and Canada next year.

The notion that bowls is not a strenuous pastime, or one attractive to young men, is quite a long way off the mark. The tension can be enormous, as I have found, even as a mere spectator, while suiggling about on one leg in the intensity of watching an important "wood" making its way to its special strategic point. Mathematical exactitude is demanded, precision of eye, rare delicacy of touch, and, of course, an understanding of the profound tactics of play. Combined, these things represent the charm which makes such a wide appeal and commands,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says

Drawn by John A. May

"An enthusiastic following"

Big Aquatic Show Will Be Staged In 1932 Olympic Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 2—One of the greatest variety of swimming, diving and special water events ever assembled on one program will be in the card for the National Aquatic Show presented by the Southern California Sportsmen's Association and the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce June 5 and 6 in the Olympic Swimming Stadium, water arena where all natatorial contests in the 1932 Los Angeles Olympic Games were held.

An innovation which will make American sports history is the American Aquatic Pentathlon, an amateur event for both men and women competitors to determine the best all-around water aces of the United States.

Two freestroke races, one breaststroke, one backstroke and a diving competition including four different formations will be the basis for the pentathlon, a new event which introduces the finest elements of athletic tradition into water sports.

Olympic and national swimming and diving champions are being signed daily in efforts to present the most stellar rostrum of aquatic talent ever assembled between Olympic years. Harry Pierson, director of many nationally important aquatic shows in the past, is the show director.

Surrounding actual athletic competition in the pentathlon and separate events for both men and women, professional and amateur in freestyle, breaststroke, and backstroke swimming and various techniques of diving will be many spectacular side attractions.

Making the show a convention of champions will be the appearance of such top notch Olympic and national swimming champions as Marjorie Gestring, Olympic Games champ of 3-metre springboard and sensational high-diving star who is the youngest person ever to win an Olympic first place; Katherine Rawls, American Olympic champion of 1932 and 1936 and America's most versatile feminine swimmer; Adolph Kiefer, holder of world's record for the backstroke; Larry "Buster" Crabbe, Olympic 400-metre champion in 1932; Norman Sper, 10, diving sensation considered the most promising prospective diving champion in America; Johnny Riley, former national high-diving champion; and many other internationally known swimming and diving champions.

Harding Forced To Compete For Pole Vault Post

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The IC4A meet over the week end served to settle only one position of the aspiring Harvard-Yale athletes for the coming Oxford-Cambridge meet. Bob Haydock, Crimson high jumper, automatically qualified for the right to join the forces on this side of the water when he became a point scorer at the Randall's Island affair.

Perhaps the big surprise of the competition was the failure of Yale's Bill Harding in the pole vault. His work was so much below expectations that the officials in charge of the selection of the Harvard-Yale team deemed it necessary for the Eli vaulter to enter further competition. Harding, normally, has been a 13-foot man, but his vaulting in New York was not encouraging.

It really seems funny that Harding should be forced to enter further competition, but his efforts at 12 feet in New York were anything but funny. The pole vault positions are how wide open and competition for this event will be held at the Stadium, June 18, along with the high hurdle trials. The two best from each institution will qualify in the hurdles and a special race over the 220 route will be held between Torbert MacDonald, freshman sprinter at Harvard, and John M. Callaway, varsity man.

Another bit of interesting news is the invitation extended to J. D. Lightbody Jr., Harvard freshman quartermiler, to compete in Princeton invitation meet June 19 which will be refereed by Harvard's William J. Bingham. This is an unusual honor extended to the Crimson sprinter and it will probably be decided whether he will accept or not today. The youngster places the Oxford-Cambridge meet first in importance and will not enter the Princeton affair if he feels that in so doing he will harm his chances July 10. The Princeton meet, its fourth annual affair, will list seven special invitation events, the mile, two-mile, half, quarter, low hurdles, steeplechase and pole vault.

The English team will arrive in New Haven about the 2nd of July, come to Boston the 6th and remain here until after the meet on the 10th. They will depart the 11th for Princeton where they will meet the combined forces of Princeton and Cornell on the 17th, which meet also will be refereed by Bingham.

American Speed Drivers Turn To Vanderbilt Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—The Yankee Minute Men of speed are mobilizing for the strongest European invasion of American racing strips in history when the motor masters of two continents meet on the newly designed and reconstructed Roosevelt Raceway July 3 in the second annual George Vanderbilt Cup 300-mile race.

Unanimously the American drivers are convinced that the new track, new racing surface, longer straightaways and higher speed make their chances brighter than last year when Tazio Nuvolari, the Italian comet, defeated an international field.

Three American Entries

The entries of three American cars, to be driven by Yankee drivers against the foreigners, have been announced by Maj. George H. Robertson, vice-president and general manager of Roosevelt Raceway.

George Connor, veteran of Los Angeles, who drove a Miller special for 72 laps of last fall's race until engine trouble forced him into the pits, was officially listed to drive a Marks-Miller Special owned by Joseph Marks of Gary, Ind. Connor averaged 65.263 in his qualifying tests at Roosevelt Raceway last year, one of the top qualifying performances. He is expected to turn in one of the leading American performances.

Two Ambler Specials

Two Ambler Specials, another of the American types of racing cars represented in the inaugural George Vanderbilt race last October, have also been listed. One, owned by William Watts, Philadelphia sportsman, will be driven by Gus Zarka, who drove 71 laps of the 75-lap race last October. Zaraka's qualifying speed on the maze of turns, nine of which have now been eliminated in the interests of more speed, was a neat 64.118 miles-per-hour.

The other Ambler officially listed, with driver yet to be named is owned by Robert S. Lynch, also of Philadelphia. Milt Marion of St. Albans, L. I. in a special creation; a Maserati jointly owned and to be jointly driven by Enzo Fiermonte and George Rand of New York, and two other foreign cars, a Maserati and a Bugatti of the Balmacaan racing team sponsored by the Bradley Martin brothers, are the other early entries officially listed for the July 3 classic.

Medica Sees Japan As Swim Victors In 1940 Olympics

TOKYO (AP)—Japan, which now has the highest standard of swimming in the world, should outshine most other swimmers in the aquatic competition of the 1940 Olympic Games here, declared Jack Medica, famous American 400-meter freestyle champion. Medica is touring Japan and swimming his way to new triumphs.

"In the first place," Medica said, 'the Japanese swimmers will be at home. It was unfortunate for them to have to journey halfway around the world to Berlin last year. The American swimmers also suffered from the necessity of making the long trip.

"Secondly, Japan's mermen will be acclimated. Usually, people say there is nothing to this, but I say there is. It is difficult to go from cold into hot climate and vice versa.

"Thirdly, the Japanese swimmers are used to living conditions here.

Chief competition should again be furnished by the United States, Medica said.

Europe should again reign supreme in the women's swimming events and in water polo, he added. Europe has the finest crop of women swimmers today, and is far ahead of the rest of the world in water polo, he explained.

"Diving should again be taken by the United States. We have the best coaches in the world, and if talent can match their efforts, we can win.

"If I were to come to Japan in 1940, I would like to see a pool with the latest and very best of facilities. And a pool with accommodations for 50,000 persons. This is not an outlandish statement either, because Japan could fill a swimming stadium of 50,000 persons. And then it would be a fine permanent structure afterwards."

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	23	16	.590
Minneapolis	23	18	.561
Toledo	22	19	.537
Columbus	20	20	.500
Louisville	18	21	.462
Kansas City	16	18	.471
St. Paul	16	22	.421
Indianapolis	17	21	.447

Results June 1

Minneapolis 6, St. Paul 5.
(Only game scheduled.)

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jaako Mikkola, named head track coach at Harvard to succeed Eddie Farrell.

Three Years Ago

Helen Jacobs defeated by Peggy Scriven in finals of French hard courts tennis tournament.

Five Years Ago

Enid Wilson won British women's golf title for second straight year; Lefty Grove won eighth straight game as Jimmy Foxx hit 18th home run and Athletics beat Yanks twice.

Kansas Elects Wiles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Harry Wiles of Macksville has been elected captain of the University of Kansas track team, replacing Wade Green, Bismarck, N. D. The team presented a stop-watch to Coach "Bill" Hargiss following its annual banquet.

Par Shattered by Golfers In Open Qualifying Tests

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Old man par took one of the worst beatings in his career, but he managed to whittle an entry list of 1404 golfers—an all-time record for the United States open championship—down to a field of 170 which will start play a week from tomorrow at the Oakland Hills Club, Birmingham, Mich.

Topping the par-shattering feats yesterday in 30 district qualifying tests were 36-hole counts of 136 recorded by Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the winter-tournament sensation, and E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of Stuttgart, Ark., and a single round of 64 by Orville White, Champion Tony Manero's successor as pro at the Sedgefield Club, Greensboro, N. C.

Previously 39 names had been listed as starters, 31 by exemption for finishing among the low 30 and ties at Baltusrol last year and eight in sectional tests at Los Angeles and Tacoma, May 17. Another exempt player, Dick Metz, was forced to withdraw because of injuries and a sixteenth qualifying place was granted to the Chicago district.

Snead, heading five aspirants for places on the Ryder Cup team yesterday, carded a sensational round of 65 after an opening 71, while Harrison shot 69-67 to share the qualifying lead. White, with 74-64—138, was close behind. Three of the Ryder Cup candidates had 140's for their 36-hole tests, Craig Wood at New York and Byron Nelson and Ed Dudley at Philadelphia, while Jimmy Hines shot 146.

Two former open champions, Sam Parks Jr. and Willie MacFarlane, passed the tests with flying colors, while the veterans, Chick Evans and Freddie McLeod, 1908 winner, failed. Parks shared the Pittsburgh district lead with Lloyd Mangrum shooting 147, while MacFarlane had 149 at New York. Evans wound up with 155 and McLeod with 162.

Other prominent players who failed to qualify included Leo Diegel; Sammy Byrd, the former ball player; Reynolds Smith, Al and Abe Espinosa, Johnny Lehman, Gene Kunes, Charley Yates, Roland MacKenzie, Sam Perry, Lester Bolstad, Joe Turnesa and Mike Brady, once Oakland Hills pro.

Topping the amateur qualifiers was Crawford Rainwater, 21-year-old Emory University star, who put together a pair of 70's to cop the one place available at Atlanta.

Leaders in each of the 32 qualifying districts with 18-hole scores and totals (figures in parantheses denote number of qualifying places for district):

Huntington, W. Va. (3), Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs	71-65—136
Little Rock, Ark. (1), E. J. Harrison, Stuttgart, Ark.	69-67—136
Durham, N. C. (5), Orville White, Greensboro, N. C.	74-64—138
New York (12), Craig Wood, Rumson, N. J.	69-71—140
Richmond, Va. (3), Bobby Cruickshank, Richmond	72-68—140
Philadelphia (8), Byron Nelson, Reading, Penna.	72-68—140
Ed Dudley, Philadelphia	71-69—140
Atlanta (1), *Crawford Rainwater, Atlanta	70-70—140
Cincinnati (6), Bill Kaiser, Louisville	72-69—141
Salt Lake City (1), Ed Kingsley, Magna, Utah	69-72—141
Washington (5), Cliff Spencer, Landover, Md.	69-73—142
Los Angeles (7), †Olin Dutra, Los Angeles	70-72—142
Fort Worth (3), *Jimmy McGonagill, Dallas	71-71—142
Rochester, N. Y. (5), George Christ, Rochester	70-72—142
Tulsa, Okla., (2), **George Whitehead, Tulsa	74-69—143
Minneapolis (2), Pat Sawyer, Minneapolis	71-72—143
Chicago (16), Bill Heinlein, Indianapolis	70-74—144
Cleveland (6), Ted Luther, Youngstown	71-73—144
Waldo Crowder, Cleveland	70-74—144
New Orleans (2), *Freddie Haas, Baton Rouge, La.	73-72—145
Troy, N. Y. (1), Eddie Schultz, Troy	73-72—145
Nashville, Tenn. (2), Arnold Mears, Nashville	70-75—145
Tacoma, Wash. (1), †Ted Longworth, Portland, Ore.	73-72—145
Providence, R. I. (6), *Allan Ellis, Brookline, Mass.	70-75—145
Joe Pezzullo, West Warwick, R. I.	70-75—145
Kansas City (2), **Clarence Yockey, Kansas City	74-68—146
Denver (2), John Rogers, Denver	73-73—146
Pittsburgh (7), Lloyd Mangrum, Pittsburgh	76-71—147
Sam Parks Jr., Pittsburgh	75-72—147
Birmingham, Ala. (3), Dan Goss, Birmingham	74-73—147
Detroit (16) Bob Gray, Windsor, Ont.	73-75—148
Omaha (1), Pat Wilcox, Norfolk, Neb.	76-72—148
Milwaukee (2), **Francis Gallett, Wauwatosa, Wis.	73-76—149
Grand Rapids, Mich. (3), Marvin Stahl, Lansing, Mich.	74-76—150
Ole B. Clark, Lansing	77-73—150
Jacksonville, Fla. (3), Rufino Gonzales, Havana, Cuba	71-79—150
St. Louis (2), Ray Schirmer, St. Louis	77-78—155

*Amateur. **Announced withdrawal after qualifying. †Qualifying rounds played May 17.

Alex Watson Just A Holiday Golfer; Cards a Neat 59

WEST ORANGE, N. J., June 2 (AP)—Still trudging on dream clouds, Alex Watson didn't give a hoot today if he did fail to qualify for the national open golf championship in the New York metropolitan test at the Essex Country Club.

Alex never has won an important championship, but his name is on golf's record books to stay because he scored unquestionably the greatest round in the long, thrill-dotted history of the old Scotch game of saving strokes.

It was Alex who startled the golf world Monday with an almost unbelievable round of 59 over the Hudson River course at Yonkers, a par 70 layout that stretches 6200 yards over hazards of hills, bunkers and brooks.

"I find it hard to believe even today," said the veteran Scot as he related the high spots of his remarkable round. "All I can say is that I wouldn't want to take that round back."

All told, Alex used 10 of his 14 clubs and scored nine birdies, one eagle and eight pars. Four of his birdies were deuces. Twice he missed holes-in-one. So accurate were his iron shots that he had a chance for birdies on every hole. His card and par:

Par										
Out	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	—35
Watson										
Par										
Out	4	4	3	2	5	4	4	2	3	—31
Par										
In	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	3	—35—70
Watson										
In	3	3	3	2	4	3	4	4	2	—28—59

Alex took a 77, or six over par, on his morning round of the National open test yesterday.

"I'm a holiday golfer," said Alex.

Harvard Captains Elected

Alexander C. Northrop '38 of West Roxbury today was elected captain of the Harvard varsity track and field team for 1938. Northrop is a mile and half mile runner and prepared for Harvard at Groton School. As a sophomore he won the 800 and 1500 meters runs in the Yale dual meet and this spring placed second in the mile and won the half mile. He has been selected in both the mile and half mile in the International Meet in July to be held at the Harvard Stadium between the combined teams of Harvard and Yale and Oxford and Cambridge. He is 22 years of age, weighs 180 pounds and is 6 ft. 4 in. tall. Thomas B. Campion '38 was elected captain of the Crimson varsity lacrosse team. Campion comes from Columbus, Ohio.

Pennsylvania Elects Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 2—Elwood G. Wells '38 of Philadelphia has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania track team for next year. The members of the lacrosse team elected Kermit Gordon '38 of Flushing, L. I., as their next captain.

Browns Sell Caldwell

ST. LOUIS, June 2 (AP)—The St. Loius Browns of the American League announced yesterday the sale of Earl Caldwell, 31-year-old right-handed pitcher, to Toronto, of the International League.

Movies Show Judges Right in I. C. 4A Decision

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP) — Motion pictures yesterday confirmed the judgment of the officials who placed the runners in the close finish of the 220-yards low hurdles event at the Intercollegiate A.A.A.A. track and field championships last Saturday.

The judges picked J. Hamilton Hucker of Cornell, John N. Irwin of Princeton and John Donovan of Dartmouth in that order in the "blanket finish" of a race which was run in intercollegiate record time of 23.2 seconds. They announced, however, that the result would not be considered official until they had reviewed the pictures.

Young Is Re-elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 2—George G. Young '38 of New Britain, Conn., has been re-elected captain of the Williams College golf team for next year. He has been one of the best golfers on the Purple team during the past two years and figured largely in bringing the Little Three championship to his college this spring.

Le Boutillier Named Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 2—At the annual dinner given to the members of the Princeton University oarsmen last night, Philip Le Boutillier Jr. '38 of New York City was elected captain for next year. He rowed bow in this year's varsity eight.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	23	12	.657
Cleveland	19	14	.576
Chicago	19	17	.528
Detroit	20	18	.526
Boston	16	15	.516
Washington	17	20	.459
Philadelphia	15	18	.455
St. Louis	10	25	.286

Results June 1

Cleveland 4, Detroit 3.
Chicago 8, St. Louis 0.
Only games scheduled.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

While Gerald Walker of the Tigers went hitless against the Indians yesterday, Manager Joe Cronin, whose Boston Red Sox were idle, moved into first place in the American League batting race with a percentage of .381. Walker dropped 10 points to .379. With only the Giants and Dodgers active in the National League, there was no change among the three leaders.

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Medwick, Cardinals	36	134	32	55	.410
Cronin, Red Sox	29	113	23	43	.381
Vaughan, Pirates	35	140	23	53	.379
Walker, Tigers	38	161	33	61	.379
P. Waner, Pirates	35	138	30	52	.377
Lary, Indians	39	146	31	55	.377

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
San Francisco	39	21	.650
Sacramento	38	22	.635
San Diego	35	27	.565
Los Angeles	31	28	.525
Portland	28	30	.483
Seattle	26	33	.441
Oakland	22	39	.361
Missions	21	40	.344

Results June 1

Seattle 7, Missions 3.
San Diego 8, Portland 2.
Los Angeles 11, Oakland 8.
Sacramento 12, San Francisco 5.

International League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	28	10	.737
Montreal	22	13	.629
Buffalo	20	16	.556
Syracuse	19	19	.500
Toronto	20	20	.500
Rochester	16	20	.444
Jersey City	12	21	.364
Baltimore	8	26	.235

Results June 1

Buffalo 5, Montreal 0.
Toronto 6, Rochester 5.
(Only games scheduled).

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Pittsburgh	23	12	.657
New York	24	15	.615
Chicago	22	16	.579
St. Louis	18	18	.500
Brooklyn	16	19	.457
Boston	15	19	.441
Philadelphia	16	21	.432
Cincinnati	11	25	.306

Result June 1

New York 5, Brooklyn 2.
Only game scheduled.

College Baseball Result

L. I. U. 9, Northeastern 2.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—That gent you see taking bows out in Cleveland is Joe Di Maggio of the Yankees . . . He predicted before the 1936 World Series that "Hubbell ain't invisible" . . . You were right, Joe—he ain't . . . They are sitting pretty out at South Dakota State where 33 of the 36 members of last year's football squad will be back on the job . . . What's become of Tommy Bridges' fast one? . . . Ralph Guldahl was the first pro big shot to tune up at Oakland Hills for next week's U. S. Open.

Mickey Cochrane has received 500 telegrams and averaged 250 letters per day since injured a week ago yesterday . . . Seventeen states and one Canadian province are represented in the "we're all pulling for you" messages . . . The Dodgers always were difficult for Carl Hubbell at that, with 23 decisions over the screwball king in their 39 meetings . . . Incidentally, the Brooks have picked up a good-looking young catcher in this Paul Chervinko from Columbus.

The Browns have grabbed Albert Coxon, 17-year-old strikeout king of the Ohio Valley . . . The kid whiffed 17 batters in six innings his last time out . . . It isn't true that bespectacled Chic Hafey is being groomed for Charlie Dressen's job at Cincinnati . . . Jack Warhop, the old Yankee pitcher, generally supposed to have thrown Babe Ruth his first home-run ball, still can go to town . . . He's 55, but stepped in and hurled four innings of shutout ball for a semi-pro team here, Sunday . . . Jack spends most of his time umpiring and coaching sandlot teams on Long Island.

Alice Marble Advances

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Alice Marble, United States tennis champion, defeated Margot Lumb, British squash racquets star, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4 in the third round of the St. George's Hill tennis tournament today.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
85 Symphony Players
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
HANS WIENER and DANCERS with ORCHESTRA
SUNDAY, JUNE 6
REQUEST PROGRAM
Includes
RHAPSODY in BLUE
SANROMA—Soloist
Benefit Pension Fund

ROBERT TAYLOR BARBARA STANWYCK
THIS IS MY AFFAIR
VICTOR McLAGLEN
Plus 2nd Feature
EDWARD E. HORTON in "OH, DOCTOR"
KEITH MEMORIAL Now!

LAST WEEK
"Hollywood at Its Best"—C. S. Monitor
Rudyard Kipling's
"CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS"
Starring Freddie Bartholomew, Spencer Tracy, Lionel Barrymore
An M-G-M Picture
COLONIAL TWICE DAILY and SUNDAY 2:30 8:30
Mats. 50c. 75c. $1—Eves. 50c to $1.50 Plus Tax ALL SEATS RESERVED

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
2 - Major Features - 2
"WOMAN CHASES MAN"
With Miriam Hopkins - Joel McCrea
Also: "I PROMISE TO PAY"
Chester Morris - Helen Mack

MAJESTIC 25c to $1.10 Evenings at 8:10
A Satirical Comedy with Music
"Johnny Johnson"
3 Acts, 15 Scenes, Cast of 80
WPA Federal Theatre Production

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
Dolores Del Rio and Richard Dix
"Devil's Playground"
JED PROUTY and SHIRLEY DEAN
"Off to the Races"

Extremes Meet in Hungary: Social Unrest Seen Merging Fascists With Communists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Extremes are meeting in Hungary. National Socialism and Communism are working together. It is not a formal coalition, but a community of ideas.

The "law-and-order" parties that have been directing the Hungarian state for 18 years have concluded a truce. Prime Minister Koloman Daranyi is a pacific, conciliatory statesman and has succeeded in introducing harmony into Parliament. He has won the confidence of all the recognized political leaders and their almost unanimous support for his reform program. In fact, he has made so many concessions that the opposition sometimes supports him as heartily as many members of his own party. At present no recognized group in the Hungarian Parliament wants to overthrow the Government.

But social life is divided into two distinct groups. First, there is a small circle of the elite, which exercises all authority and enjoys all the privileges; then the partially disfranchised, largely inarticulate, disorganized masses. These latter are peasants or workers and are considered decidedly inferior to the others. They form a world apart and are strictly excluded from politics. They are thought dangerous.

Now these masses are awakening and individuals "from the upper classes" are stirring them up. A count and his associates are urging these people to revolt. This reform crusade is called National Socialism, but its ideas and appeals are almost identical with the slogan of Communism. A rich and aristocratic National Socialist landlord is preaching communistic ideas to the dissatisfied peasants. He and his followers are holding meetings, distributing circulars and publishing pamphlets.

As might be expected, this fight is directed especially against the Jews, for it is they who enjoy most of the visible signs of wealth. They own the banks, direct industry, manage trade and control the streams of profit. It is not difficult for agitators to persuade the embittered country and city workers that it is the "rich Jews" who exploit them. The destitute are urged to seek relief by plundering Jews. This doctrine openly and passionately preached has already caused student outbreaks.

On the surface, the situation does not yet seem very serious, but the "upper classes" are troubled because the basis of social life in Hungary is unstable. The masses are dispossessed; almost half of the Hungarian people live wretchedly. The influential and conservative Budapest paper, Pester Lloyd, constantly speaks of 3,000,000 property-less peasants. That is more than half of all the agriculturists.

"The situation is not yet precarious," Tibor Eckhardt, leader of the Small Farmers' Party, declared, "but," he added, "it deserves serious attention."

The Animals Teach Him Woodcraft

"The Indian Orpheus"

From a Painting by Edwin W. Deming, Owned by the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences, in Which Manabozo Is Shown Calling the Animals to Come in Peace to Teach Him Forest Lore

Deming Depicts Vanishing Race With His Brush

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"You know and have been part of the old-time West, the West of the oncoming pioneer and of the vanishing wild men and wild creatures of the wilderness," wrote President Theodore Roosevelt to Capt. Edwin W. Deming, Indian painter and sculptor. Visitors to Captain Deming's studio on Madison avenue, where there is an exhibition of his paintings, now realize the truth of that statement.

Captain Deming has faith that Indian self-government, as offered by the Wheeler Howard bill passed in 1934, will bring lasting benefit to the first Americans.

His opinion is considered valuable because of a lifetime spent among Indians. Captain Deming paints what the Indians thought but did not tell in the days before they lost their heritage.

Hospitable Studio

The Demings' roomy studio is informal and hospitable. There one finds the captain among his paintings, Mrs. Deming and Peter, a large Irish setter. Among the captain's paintings and bronzes on exhibition in the studio were: "Old Covered Wagon." "Early Comers Trading With Indians" and a bronze sundial with an Indian kneeling in prayer to the sun.

Theodore Roosevelt once selected a group of 30 of the captain's paintings of Indians and Indian life which he said ought never to be separated. For a long time they hung in the Washington National Gallery, and authorities hope to have them back again. At present they are housed temporarily in the New York Natural History Museum.

The praise which pleased Captain Deming most came from a band of Indians on a visit to Washington. When shown his collection, they looked, but said nothing, went over the rest of the Smithsonian Institution, then asked to be taken back to the paintings. When asked by the custodian what they thought, through their interpreter the chief remarked—"That man, he paint!"

Adopted by Tribesmen

Both the Demings are Indians by legal adoption. The captain speaks the Sioux and the sign language and, although he has lived among Indians of the Southwest and old Mexico and played with Winnebagoes when a boy, his eyes light up when the Sioux are mentioned.

Among the captain's outstanding works now hanging in the New York Natural History Museum are: "Prayer to the Evening Star," "Sioux Scouts in Blackfoot Country" and "Blackfoot Indians Signaling With Fire." In the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences we may see the Indian Orpheus with Manabozo playing his flute and calling the animals, who come in peace to teach him woodcraft.

War Issues Stir Presbyterians In Closing Session

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 2 (AP)—War became a central issue before commissioners of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. today as they entered the final session of their 149th General Assembly.

These factors were involved:

Efforts of a Pacifist group to delete sanction of war from the church confession of faith and larger catechism, despite failure of the 276 presbyteries (district governing bodies) to ratify a somewhat similar proposal in the last year;

A request from Dr. Clarence E. Macartney of Pittsburgh, a former moderator, that the assembly repudiate as "contrary to our standards and contrary to the word of God, the teaching that it is wrong and un-Christian to defend our nation";

A resolution from Dr. John A. MacCullum of Philadelphia which would have the church give its moral support and clothing and medicine to the loyalist government in the Spanish revolution, and,

A recommendation from the committee on social welfare that the church deplore a provision by the United States Government "for the expenditure of more than one billion dollars upon its military and naval establishments during the next fiscal year."

An overture proposing deletion of the sanction of war came up for consideration yesterday when the assembly approved the major portion of an 8000-word report of the welfare committee, but prospects of warm and prolonged debate caused commissioners to postpone action.

The committee, which approved the overture, also sought to put the assembly on record as protesting against compulsory military training in a section up for approval today.

A blast at the liquor industry was delivered in that part of the committee report adopted by the assembly.

After describing total abstinence from alcoholic beverages as "the highest Christian ideal," the committee recommended for the liquor industry the "most restrictive legislation which is in keeping with public sentiment" and asserted it believed whisky interests should be denied all advertising privileges and excluded from the mails, the radio and the press.

It expressed gratification that "progress toward an adequate program of social security is being made" and urged "the heartiest cooperation of all to protect workers against unemployment and destitution in old age."

Endorsement of the proposed child labor amendment was repeated, despite much opposition.

Turning to labor and industry, the committee asserted the principle of collective bargaining "has for many years been accepted as one of the principles of our church for the more effective solution of labor problems."

Propaganda

(Continued from Page 1)

to realize that just as the Spanish war is a "dress rehearsal"—which all hope will not be followed by a wider war—so the propaganda battle for American support is a "dress rehearsal."

Moral Neutrality Tested

Actually, American "moral neutrality" seems to be under test. Very much the same forces, on a smaller scale, are seeking to draw the United States, first, with warm, sympathetic support, and then into actual participation, as would become operative upon this country in the case of a European war.

Already, unmistakable sympathy with the democratic nations has been shown, openly expressed and defined by President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull, and numerous leaders of public opinion. To some observers, American "moral neutrality" is already jeopardized by the quite evident leanings of public opinion.

To them, the present situation is not unlike that in the early days of the World War, or just before its outbreak, when a general sympathy with Great Britain's viewpoint came into conflict with the warm feeling that considerable parts of the population had for Germany. Gradually, the nation worked itself into the crusading position of seeking "to make the world safe for democracy." A precisely similar ideology is seen growing out of the present conflict, interpreted as between democracies and dictatorships.

Pressure for Arms Ban

Pressure for an American arms embargo against the National Socialists and Fascists was very vocal in Congress yesterday and today. The so-called "Liberals," who have been criticizing German and Italian policies in Spain for some time, are now demanding American action in opposition. The thrust was led by Senator William E. Borah (R), Idaho, who has been eloquently urging for some time a moral uprising against the bombers of Guernica at the same time that he favored American aloofness.

With his usual disregard for the charge of inconsistency, Senator Borah concluded that an act of war had been committed (he did not say that a state of war existed) and that therefore "we should apply our neutrality law to all participants." But he added, after some critical words for dictatorships: "It is our duty to remain completely aloof. We should keep entirely free from all controversies."

Actually, the Neutrality Act calls for the existence of a state of war before its application, and there is a sharp difference between an act of war and a state of war. And to criticize the dictatorships in Senator Borah's language, to urge application of an arms, credit, and materials embargo against them, while urging aloofness from the conflict in the name of neutrality, seems to some observers to be open to the inconsistency charge.

Taking ranks behind Senator Borah yesterday were Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, Representative Jerry J. O'Connell (D) of Montana and others.

Religious Issue Raised

As a sample of the diverse tides of propaganda with which public opinion is assailed, two illustrations from yesterday's pile are sufficient.

On the one hand, the Spanish Information Bureau (Pro-Loyalist) gets out a statement under the name of John Dos Passos, well-known American novelist of Leftist sympathies. He says:

"The morale of the population of Madrid and the population of the towns I visited is better than it is possible to believe. The destruction of fascism in Spain will prevent a world war." In the same mimeographed sheaf of information is a note from the British and Foreign Bible Society, stating that the Bible had a wide circulation in Spain during the first year of civil war.

On the same day, Sir, Walter Maxwell-Scott, retired major-general in the British Army, now in New York to tell of his travels in insurgent-held Spain, said: "I look upon General Franco as the champion of Christianity against communism in western Europe. The churches are open and full; there has been a wonderful revival of religious fervor throughout Spain—Franco's Spain." This was published on the same day as the accounts of the shelling of Almeria.

Inheritance Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

only one fourth, or $20,000,000, it was estimated.

The rising cost of government and the policy of the present federal administration to redistribute large concentrations of wealth were attributed as the reasons for this change.

Tax Comparisons

Inheritance levies on an estate the size of Mr. Baker's would have been about $14,000,000 between 1926 and 1932, it was said, and after 1932, about $35,000,000; after 1934, about $46,000,000, and since 1935, about $60,000,000.

Another factor which operated to hold down the inheritance levies on the estate of the elder Mr. Baker was that when his estate was appraised for tax purposes in 1931, the low point of the economic depression had been reached. His wealth consisted chiefly of high grade common stocks, and if he had passed on just before the depression or after it, his estate would doubtless have been valued at more than $200,000,000, tax experts said. Moreover, about $30,000,000 of the elder Mr. Baker's wealth, consisting of stocks in the First National Bank of New York, of which he was president, had been given to his son by Mr. Baker several years prior to his passing, and this escaped taxation.

Time Limits Set

No indication was to be had today regarding the will of Mr. Baker Jr., but it was believed that the estate would go to his wife and two sons, George Fisher Baker, who is a student at Harvard University, and Grenville Kane Baker, who is at St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H. According to the tax laws, the executors of the estate will have 15 months and 18 months allowed by the federal and state governments, to sell the bulk of the Baker stock holding before discharging the inheritance tax debt.

Other big inheritance levies in the last two years were those against the estate of Cyrus H. McCormick, chairman of the International Harvester Company, who passed on in 1936, and whose $22,000,000 estate was taxed under federal and Illinois laws $11,000,000; Col. Henry H. Rogers, who passed on in 1935, whose estate paid $11,600,000 in taxes, and Senator Frank Couzens, of Michigan, whose $30,000,000 estate is expected to have to pay about $21,000,000 to the federal and state governments.

More Jobs Available, Starting Pay Better For 1937 Graduates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Offering annual starting salaries $90 to $300 higher than last year in many lines, corporation scouts are competing on university campuses for promising 1937 graduates, with more and better jobs available, according to a survey at 76 universities and technical schools, just completed by Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

At 62 of the schools, increases in the jobs reported by placement directors range from "considerable" to "several hundred per cent over the 1936 volume of employment calls." All important industries are represented on the campuses this year. Especially active in seeking trained men are the electric, steel, heavy machinery, life insurance, mining, oil, motor, meat packing, construction, general manufacturing, and merchandising lines.

As usual, graduates in the top third of the class are primarily in demand, the report states. In many schools seniors with superior records have from three to six offers to choose among. With far too few top-flight men available for the openings, the demand has overflowed through the lower ranking strata of 1937 graduates. As a result some entire classes will be placed in jobs by the time of graduation.

Earle Signs 'Wagner' Bill

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 2 (AP)—The "Little Wagner Act" became law in Pennsylvania yesterday. Gov. George H. Earle signed the bill to establish a state labor relations board, recognize the right of workers to bargain collectively and outlaw company-dominated unions.

Cook Pole Discovery Suit Advances to Jury Trial

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Dr. Frederick A. Cook's claim to discovery of the north pole in 1908 was headed for a jury today.

Dr. Cook has filed suit for $125,000 damages against the Encyclopedia Britannica, charging he was libeled in Britannica Junior. Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora yesterday denied a motion to dismiss the complaint, ruling the statement in the volumes that Dr. Cook's claim had been "universally rejected" could be said to discredit him as a matter of law. "If alleged libelous matter is susceptible both of an innocent and a disgraceful interpretation, the matter must be left to a jury's interpretation," Justice Pecora said.

New Steam Locomotive To Have 100-Mile Speed

PHILADELPHIA, June 2 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad has announced that a new steam locomotive capable of pulling a 14-car passenger train 100 miles an hour would be assembled in the Altoona shops.

The company disclosed yesterday that engineers of the Baldwin, American and Lima Locomotive Companies were co-operating in developing the design. It will be known as the "Pennsylvania type" and will cost little more to build than locomotives now used.

'Quadruplicity' Career Next for Keys Sisters

WACO, Texas, June 2 (AP)—The Keys sisters—first quadruplets in history to complete college courses—have received their bachelor of arts degrees and look forward to a career of "quadruplicity." The pretty daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Flake Keys, Hollis, Okla., were the central figures in Baylor's ninety-second annual commencement exercises dedicated to them. Degrees also were awarded 296 other graduates.

The sisters departed May 31 for their home where they planned to rest several weeks and then turn to the stage, capitalizing for the first time on what Leota called "quadruplicity." "Quadruplicity," she said, "will be our career for a while."

Johns Hopkins Declines Gottingen Invitation

BALTIMORE, Md., June 2 (AP)—The Johns Hopkins University declined to participate in the 200th anniversary of the University of Gottingen, Germany, this summer.

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins, sent congratulations in answer to an invitation, but added: "The change of plans at the last moment of the Heidelberg celebration of 1936, imposed by the agencies of the Government, made foreign participation appear to approve, if not to celebrate, acts and practices which democratic countries universally condemn."

News Radiocasts Important Part Of VOCM Service

With Monitor Newscasters

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Situated close to the north Atlantic steamer lanes, Station VOCM, Newfoundland's newest high-fidelity radiocaster, may geographically claim to be the first radiocast station picked up in North America by inbound boats. Consequently its radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" might be the first to be heard by inbound travelers.

VOCM was dedicated on Oct. 19, 1936, when Mayor Andrew G. Carnell of St. John's delivered the official opening address. Its transmitter and studios are located in the Old Manual Training School Building, Parade Street, St. John's.

Two "DX" programs radiocast from VOCM shortly after its start to listeners in Canada and the United States evoked replies from states as distant as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, and the Canadian provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. For reliable reception VOCM, however, estimates a range in daylight hours of about 100 miles, and, at night, about 250 miles. Its daytime audience is estimated from 10,000 to 25,000 listeners, and nighttime audience from 30,000 to 50,000 listeners.

The station is owned and operated by the Colonial Broadcasting System, a Newfoundland corporation. Operations are directed by J. L. Butler, managing director of the Colonial System. He was formerly chief engineer of the Dominion Broadcasting Company in St. John's. VOCM has adopted a policy of impartiality and holds independent views.

News plays the most important part in VOCM's transmissions. During the period when the Newfoundland sealing steamers are prosecuting the seal-fishery at the icefields, VOCM transmits exclusive news from the ships, at 10 o'clock each evening, except Sunday. Broadcasts of the sealing news carry greater listening interest than any other Newfoundland news. Thrice daily 15-minute news programs are radiocast and at 2 p. m. special bulletins of headline news are radiocast. The Monitor news is transmitted daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, at 9:30 a. m. The Monitor news has been radiocast for almost a year and previous to that was transmitted daily in a regular experimental program. The Monitor news has received much favorable comment.

VOCM has also arranged a favorable working agreement with the Evening Telegram, St. John's daily newspaper, whereby special rates are offered for combined press and radio advertising. This is believed to be the only press-radio agreement of its type, and also one of the very few such arrangements in either Canada or the United States.

VOCM radiocasts on a frequency of 1006 kilocycles.

This is article number 83 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, June 4, 1937.

Power Head Urges Factual Dam Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Factual rather than political consideration of the problems of operation of the nearly completed Bonneville dam project on the Columbia River near here was urged recently by C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, who personally toured the dam site.

In Portland for a brief visit in the course of a transcontinental tour, Mr. Kellogg urged that federal developments and administrative of expert engineers in the Government departments responsible for improvement of navigation, control of floods and reclamation of arid lands.

Factual consideration of the Bonneville project, he said, would automatically remove obstacles in respect to administration and rate structures.

Arts Program Given By Viennese Blind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—A group of blind persons in Vienna has just shown the public what they can do and what they want to be enabled to do. An association devoted to helping them, arranged an evening entertainment in which all the performers were blind.

A painter of some repute, who lost his eyesight late in his career described his experiences with his new comrades in his new world.

There were little plays, recitations, songs and music. A workshop was set up before the public and the blind made baskets, chairs, brushes, and other objects to which they have accustomed their expert fingers.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

STOCKHOLM agency-firm wants representations of foodstuff articles especially fresh fruit and vegetables. Write FRUKT & KOLONIAL, Kungsgatan 44, Stockholm, Sweden.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL Pound Tooth Powder as advertised in the Magazine Section—all or part time—commission basis; write for details. Pound Tooth Powder Co., 306 Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced; with garage
130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

BOSTON
Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms $38-$70.50, adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust 34-A Clearway Street

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN 1022 Charles W Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COMPLETE Small Printshop and Dwelling; sold together or separately; estab. 1910; ready to operate; must sell quickly; write for details. CUTLER PRINTERS, Reading, Penn.

General Classified

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

BURNIE J. CRAIG
Formerly 7 years member Examining Corps U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; 30 years' experience; correspondence invited. 696 E. California St., Pasadena, Calif. WA. 6020

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 496 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER. Tel. 1913-J

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS

We have places for several women between the ages of 28 and 45 in an educational character building service to mothers. Requirements: a good education, understanding of children and their needs, willingness to work hard and consistently, faith in your own ability and especially ease in meeting and talking with others. Experience not necessary. We give training with salary and special help by experienced workers when beginning. Earning possibilities to start with $150 to $200 a month with a special guaranteed bonus of $100 for the first six months to those who qualify. For the woman who has desired to become self-supporting, who has had cultural training, this work offers opportunity to develop business ability and also to engage in a most constructive effort. Write giving age and full particulars, including whether you are able to travel or not. Reply to the office nearest your own location.

THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN
360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1108-12 Lincoln Liberty Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
11 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
530 Statler Office Bldg., Boston, Mass.
442-444 Flood Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

WOMEN TO SELL COSMETICS; full or part time; good commission; see our advertisement in The Weekly Magazine Section today. JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate, 27, will manage home and children during parents' vacation or absence; can tutor; will drive, travel. Elizabeth Van Meter, 1103 45th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages optional; excellent cuisine. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services: $22.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

THUMB INDEXING

Holmes Thumb Index for
Bibles and Works on Christian Science.
RAPID PAGE FINDER CO.
13 Norway Street, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOMPANISTS

JANET WILLIAMS—Expert pianist and accompanist; European experience; New York City and vicinity, 125 East 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. BUckminster 2-0425

ANTIQUES

ANTIQUE FURNITURE AND GLASS
Bric-à-brac, Old-Fashioned Gifts
THE STEWARTS OF NEEDHAM
190 Nehoiden St., Needham, Mass. Nee. 0124-R

MELODEON, Type No. S-169; X. Spang; mfd. at Syracuse, N. Y.; in good condition; private parties only. J-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

BOSTON—Very smart one and two room furnished and unfurnished balcony apartments on lease, 69 Bay State Road, KENmore 1680.

BOSTON—Much reduced sub-rental, splendid 4-room suite; No. 41 at 74 Fenway; renewal after September optional. LAF. 4306 days.

BOSTON—1-2-3-4 room modern apartments; near The Mother Church. Apply 78 Westland Ave. KEN. 8335.

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET
Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments, Furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease Wickersham 2-9300

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel
Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRkland 4726.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 31 Park Drive, overlooking Fenway—Two rooms, kitchen, bath; cool; free parking; sub-let furnished July-August. Stackhouse, CIRcle 9877.

BOSTON—4 rooms, furn., for 2 or 3 months; reasonable rental; refs. required; 3 minutes from The Mother Church. Apply 78 Westland Ave. KEN. 8335.

BOSTON — 1-2-3 room apts., furnished; monthly or weekly; near The Mother Church. Apply Janitor, 64 Hemenway St. KEN. 2538.

BOSTON, 111 Norway St.—2-room kitchenette apartment available for immediate use; furnished. Tel. COM. 8716.

FURNISHED living room, bedroom, private bath, for one business person in private home; Bay State Road near Kenmore. Call Kenmore 1612 (Boston)

N. Y. C., 120 West 70th Street (Apt. 5-C)—Six large rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished; linen, silver, radio; June to September 25th. Telephone TRafalgar 7-5927

N. Y. C., West 57th St.—Attractive sitting room, bedroom, kitchenette; cool, quiet, homelike; ideal transportation; $85. Phone Pl. 3-0997.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ATTRACTIVE elevator apartment, large, light living room, bedroom, kitchen-dinette, 3 large closets; midtown; convenient location; reasonable. Write Box Z-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SEVEN-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
(Owner-Driver)
Trips of special interest to Christian Scientists; available by hour or day. FRED MOULTON, Brookline, Mass. ASP. 3313-4820.

NEW 7-PASSENGER CARS with uniform chauffeur guides to all places of interest; reasonable rates by hour, day or week. Tel. Asp 1500, Brookline Mass. Alden Park Cab Co.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

TO POINTS of interest to Christian Scientists; private cars; prevailing rates. A. B. BROSS, COM. 8217. H. B. CARNEY, COM. 7877 (Boston).

SUMMER BOARD

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND
Casco Bay, Me.
Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side. $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double.
Six miles from Portland. The Misses Perry

IDEAL guest home on South River's loveliest point; near Annapolis; excellent table from home products; spacious lawn; swimming; $15 weekly. WHITE HOUSE, Riva, Maryland.

THE NAUSET ON CAPE COD
Guests by the day, week or season.
East Orleans, Mass. Tel. 273. B. T. BISHOP

SUMMER HOMES

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—FOR RENT, tapestry brick house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, extra lavatory; porches; attractively furnished; corner property; garage; hot water heat. M. E. LOCKWOOD, 29 Bentley Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

ON THE OCEAN
Beautiful Dutch Colonial home, large fireplace, 2-car garage, screened piazza where you see the boats coming and going good bathing and boating; grounds all landscaped; exclusive neighborhood; price $7500, $1000 down. WALTER E. MOORE, 21 Clinton Rd., East Weymouth, Mass. Tel. Wey. 1841.

SCITUATE, MASS.—To let, completely furnished 8-room house, two-car garage; beautifully located in restricted section; delightful view of ocean and country; near sandy beach; owner on premises after Wednesday, June 2. Third Ave. and Hatherly Road, Scituate. P. O. Box 848, Scituate, Mass.

25 MILES from Boston; owner will rent for July and August, 7-room modern home overlooking ocean; near bathing beach; 2-car garage and attractive grounds; references. Box K-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WADING RIVER, NORTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND—Well furnished 3-room bungalow, screened porch, improvements; secluded; mile to beach; overlooks Sound. SMITH, 8645 130th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

WESTMORELAND VILLAGE, N. H.—$200 season; furnished homestead, electric stove, refrig.; delightfully comfortable. S. E. P., 82 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass. Tel ARL. 0831.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGH prices paid in cash for worn and old fur coats, such as Hudson Seal, Mink, Persian, Leopard, Krimmer and other furs. J. F. CO., 110 West 34th Street, New York. Opposite Macy's. Near Broadway. CHickering 4-4408.

WANTED — Women's worn fur coats; Hudson Seal, Persian, Mink, Leopard and others; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York, Wis. 7-7969.

Local Classified Advertising

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

DOGS boarded; also clipping and plucking. W. J. O'CONNELL, 84 Park St., Arlington, Mass. Tel. ARL. 5555

BOOKBINDING

JOURNALS, Sentinels, Pamphlets; rebinding Textbooks, Bibles, Concordances, Libraries. Write for definite appointment. F. KLASA, 350 E. 92nd St., N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FURNISHED shore cottages, water and light; good swimming; restful; moderate rates. PAUL H. DELANO, 91 Main St., No. Plymouth, Mass.

GREAT CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, Casco Bay, Me.—Well equipped summer camps for rent, 8 cabins; country and sea shore; near beach and golf. Box K-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Longwood (Mass.) 2714.

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine—6-room cottage; near ocean; large porch; secluded; all modern conveniences. W. H. O., 15 Chisholm Road, Winchester, Mass. Tel. 0426-W.

ON EGGEMOGGIN—Attractive 6-room cottage, on waterfront, furnished, conveniences, fireplace; season $250. JEAN HASKELL, Deer Isle, Maine.

SEASON'S rental, 6 room bungalow; large porch, extensive view, fireplace, bath, electricity, telephone, near farm house, Elbert M. Sanford, Redding Ridge, Conn.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ALWAYS a large selection of close-out room sizes Broadloom carpeting and linoleums; worthwhile savings. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., New York City.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Av., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

Rugs, Carpets shampooed, repaired, stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City.
Tel. WAshington Heights 7-1378.

CORSETIERES

CORSETS, Corselettes, Brassieres; youthful lines for all figures. WILLIAM R. HANDE, VERA K. BAKER, 349 W. 57th, New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

FORGE RIVER FARM HOUSE, Center Moriches, Long Island, N. Y.—Every modern comfort and refinement; home-raised food; ideal rest home. Phone Center Moriches 34.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Overlooking Little Squam Lake; boating, bathing, fishing; magnificent scenery; moderate rates; write for booklet.

QUIET country home in the Allegheny foothills offers peace, harmony, beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms; $12 weekly. BEULAH FULLER, Wellesboro, Pa., R. D. #8.

THE GABLES, North Conway, N. H.—A village inn of comfort and refinement in the White Mountains; special rates during June.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

DIAMONDS—GOLD—SILVER
Bought or appraised by an expert with 35 years' experience.
ESTATES—BANKS—INSURANCE
Individual service at a modest price.
HARRY HELLER, INC., 387 Washington St., Boston. LIB 0431 Room 802

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
50 Park Place MA 1-4570 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 590 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Nurses Governesses Housekeepers

MRS. E. G BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 years First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-5724

EXHIBITIONS

STORROWTON
COLONIAL VILLAGE
Original early American buildings restored and grouped around a village green in WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., to form Storrowton, the most unique village in America. Old fashioned gardens and the famous Herb Garden added to this bit of old New England. Open June to October, Eastern States Exposition Ground. Tel. Spfd. 3-0348.

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

PROTECT your home against termite invasion; free inspection. Tel. LO. 3-6600. GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO., 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CROCHETED medallion bedspread, fringed; also braided rug. Call Needham 1181-W (Mass.).

FURNITURE

18TH CENTURY mahogany dining room, English sofas, tambour desk, pair French down-filled sofas, commodes, antique grandfather clock, French clocks, Chinese art objects, paintings, bric-a-brac, English tea set. GARMISE, 1307 6th Ave. (53rd), N. Y. City. CIrcle 7-0361.

WE BUY Furniture, Rugs, Bric-a-brac. SHAPIRO, 144 Mt. Auburn St. Cambridge, Mass. TROwbridge 4948

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St. N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

FUR STORAGE

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing; remodeling; EXCEPTIONAL VALUES—Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave., corner 29th Street, New York City. 4th Floor. LOngacre 5-4047

2% COLD Fur Storage. Glazing free, repairing, remodeling, relining. CANTOR FURRIERS, 165 Tremont St. LIBerty 2724

HELP WANTED—MEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Garage man, experienced greaser; $18 to start. Write Box X-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MANAGER—MAN CAPABLE OF ASSUMING MANAGEMENT OF LARGE SEASON HOTEL. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY WITH GOOD CONNECTIONS. EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY IF APPLICANT HAS EXECUTIVE ABILITY. STATE AGE AND REFERENCES.
ADDRESS
P. O. BOX 212,
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE, all improvements; suitable for professional man. MRS. G. OLSEN, 5518 Boulevard, North Bergen, N. J.

HOUSES FURNISHED

DEDHAM, MASS.—Charming house for rent, all or part of summer; price reasonable; excellent location. Tel. Dedham 0305.

JEWELERS

SAVE MONEY on Graduation Purchases. Diamonds and watches for less money at Halper's, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—C. Bain: Local $2.00 per room. Weekly trips to N. Y., Maine, New Hampshire, Vt. 487 Medford St., Somerville, Mass., Somerset 1307, Mystic 3749.

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE B. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICE FURNITURE

COMPLETE selection of fine desks, files, leather furniture; greatly reduced prices! LINN, 50 W 46th St., New York.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

LYNN, MASS.—Clean, cool rooms for paying guests; rates reasonable; permanent or transients; five minutes' walk to Christian Science church, Red Rock and Kings Beach; ideal place for study; continental breakfast if desired. 35 Cherry St. BReakers 5756-M.

NAHANT, MASS.—Two bedrooms and study, private bath; exclusive neighborhood, ocean view; 20-minute drive to Boston. 40 Spring Road. Tel. Nahant 155-J.

PRINTING

Printing—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Pur On 17 F 18 St. N Y C Alg 4-4147

ROOMS AND BOARD

BALTIMORE, MD.—Very pleasant rooms, 3 windows, running water; meals if desired. MISS VERLEGER, 2625 N Calvert St. University 2740.

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Pleasant room with board in convenient location; Christian Scientist preferred; piazza. Tel. Beacon 5728.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 61 Park St.—

Local Classified

(Continued)

SUMMER BOARD

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND Casco Bay, Me. Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side. $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double. Six miles from Portland. The Misses Perry

IDEAL guest home on South River's loveliest point; near Annapolis; excellent table from home products; spacious lawn; swimming; $15 weekly. WHITE HOUSE, Riva, Maryland.

THE NAUSET ON CAPE COD Guests by the day, week or season. East Orleans, Mass. Tel. 273. B. T. BISHOP

SUMMER HOMES

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—FOR RENT, tapestry brick house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, extra lavatory; porches; attractively furnished; corner property; garage; hot water heat. M. E. LOCKWOOD, 29 Bentley Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

ON THE OCEAN

Beautiful Dutch Colonial home, large fireplace, 2-car garage, screened piazza where you see the boats coming and going, good bathing and boating; grounds all landscaped; exclusive neighborhood; price $7500, $1000 down. WALTER E. MOORE, 21 Clinton Rd., East Weymouth, Mass. Tel. Wey. 1841

SCITUATE, MASS.—To let, completely furnished 8-room house, two-car garage; beautifully located in restricted section; delightful view of ocean and country; near sandy beach; owner on premises after Wednesday, June 2. Third Ave. and Hatherly Road, Scituate, P. O. Box 848, Scituate, Mass.

25 MILES from Boston; owner will rent for July and August, 7-room modern home overlooking ocean; near bathing beach; 2-car garage and attractive grounds; references. Box K-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WADING RIVER, NORTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND—Well furnished 3-room bungalow, screened porch, improvements; secluded; mile to beach; overlooks Sound. SMITH, 8645 130th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

WESTMORELAND VILLAGE, N. H. —$200 season; furnished homestead, electric stove, refrig.; delightfully comfortable. S. E. P., 82 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass. Tel. ARL. 0831.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGH prices paid in cash for worn and old fur coats, such as Hudson Seal, Mink, Persian, Leopard, Krimmer and other furs. J. P. CO., 110 West 34th Street, New York. Opposite Macy's. Near Broadway. CHickering 4-4408.

WANTED — Women's worn fur coats; Hudson Seal, Persian, Mink, Leopard and others; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wis. 7-7969.

NEW JERSEY

ARLINGTON

Expert BEAUTY PARLOR Service

BETTY ANN BEAUTY SALON

NEW HAIR STYLES FOR MILADY

TELEPHONE KEARNY 2-6260 — 828 KEARNY AVE. ARLINGTON, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY

The Beach Shop Is the Favorite Spot Right Now

1937 fashions for land and sea! Styles are more fascinating than ever! Swing skirts on bathing suits . . . princess lines on beach robes . . . prints that are exotic . . . fabrics that are alluring! Be sure and visit the Beach Shop —you'll find it a fascinating spot.

Third Floor

M. E. BLATT CO.

Atlantic City's Great Dept. Store

Atlantic Avenue at S. Carolina ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

KAUFMAN & WEINER

The Square Deal Store

"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"

Hardware and Furnishings 1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

ELDREDGE STORAGE COLD STORAGE

For Furs and Winter Garments

Local and Long Distance Moving

3526 Atlantic Avenue (Since 1886)

KENTS DINING ROOM

Illinois and Pacific Avenues Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonably priced. Other Kent Restaurants, 1214 and 2124 Atlantic Avenue — Estab. 1903

CRANFORD

GOLDBERG'S

18 North Ave. W. Cranford, N. J.

FASHION PARK CLOTHES STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS NUNN-BUSH SHOES Tel. Cr. 6-1698

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-4571 8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!

"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."

LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING RUG SHAMPOOING

CRESCENT LAUNDRY

HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP

Machineless Permanents to suit every type of hair. Also Frederic and Eugene. 14 Harrison Street Or. 4-8330

Ph. ORange 3-9510 H. FRIEDMAN, Prop.

Accessories : General Tires

SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION

Incorporated

Cars Called For and Delivered TYDOL GAS VEEDOL MOTOR OILS 387 SPRINGDALE AVENUE

ENNA JETTICK

Shoes for Women

Sold exclusively in East Orange at 534 Main Street

WHITE SHOES FOR WARM SUMMER DAYS

Also a Good Line of Children's Shoes

Gifts

of Lasting Remembrance at

C. A. LUND'S

The Jeweler

We Buy Old Gold

Open 9-6. Saturdays 9-9

816 Central Ave. Near Harrison St.

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.

MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.

75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE

Near Grove Street

Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds Draperies and Slip Covers

FRANK G. CURRID

LILY KROBOTH, Interior Decorator

12 Central Avenue Or. 3-9359

EAST ORANGE *(Continued)*

Greeting Cards for June Events Graduations Weddings and Father's Day on June 20th

Post's

370 Main St. 560 Central Ave.

Going Away? Staying Home?

SEE OUR SPECIAL SALE ON

Gym Sets, $6.95

Sand Boxes, $3.25

Lawn Chairs, $1.19-$2.39

Croquet Sets, $1.29-$5.95

East Orange Toy Shop

"Largest Toy Shop in New Jersey"

519 MAIN STREET

The Colonial Home

W. N. Knapp & Sons

Directors of Funerals

132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

Lang Company

for over 35 years

Plumbing and Heating for The Oranges

407 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3106

Tuesday and Wednesday

SPECIAL SHAMPOO RINSE FINGER WAVE MANICURE 95c

Bud Beauty Shoppe

383 MAIN STREET

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.

Authorized Dealer of General Electric and Philco Radios

WIRING AND REPAIRS

Lighting Fixtures and Appliances

18 WASHINGTON PLACE OR. 3-8503

ELIZABETH

KLEIN'S Dresses, Coats and Suits

At Popular Prices

1129 Elizabeth Ave., Elizabeth, N. J. PHONE CONNECTION

"Doing One Thing Well"

Cleaning Fine Rugs

OUR REPUTATION AS LEADERS IS OUTSTANDING

Banbury & Burnett

77 W. Grand St. EL. 2-1219

ENGLEWOOD

LAW INCORPORATED

HABERDASHERY

Livingston Building Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St. Tel. Eng. 3-4152

EDITH KERR

EARLY SUMMER DRESSES AND COATS

Tel. Englewood 3-4948

13 Dean St. Englewood, N. J.

HACKENSACK

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.

Art Flower Designs for Every Occasion

286 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-64146

FEIST BAKERY

Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best

"Look for the Orange Box"

"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"

247 MAIN STREET

SHIRLBEE SHOPS

Dresses - Coats Suits - Hats

261½ - 218 MAIN STREET

HADDONFIELD

H. P. DREYER, Inc.

140 Kings Highway East

Plumbing - Heating Roofing

Warm Air Conditioning Systems

BELL PHONE 51

IRVINGTON

Latest Books

3c per day at the *NEW* Irvington Circulating Library (Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Daily)

Irvington Commercial Stationers, Inc.

The Greeting Card Store

1011 Springfield Ave. Ph. ES. 2-9659

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The GRACE SHOPPE

Properly Fitted Foundations Hosiery—Lingerie—Gloves

910 Bergen Ave. Tel. Jo. Sq. 3-2958

Near Journal Square

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning

MOVING STORAGE

RUG CLEANING

NEW FURNITURE DEPT.

GOODMAN'S

830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to show even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

JERSEY CITY *(Continued)*

FORD CARS SINCE 1919 with Bennetteed Service

Boulevard Motor Corp.

RUEBEN R. BENNETT, Pres.

2392 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

Tel. Del. 3-3400

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE

WM. GEIGER, Proprietor

Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry

390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

DR. ERNEST ENGEL

Optometrist-Optician

3 Sherman Place Webster 4-10267

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by

B. Grossman & Co. INC.

342 CENTRAL AVE.

LAUREL SPRINGS

MARSHALL'S

Pioneer CASH GROCER

Better Quality Groceries Luncheon Meats — Vegetables

Delivery Phone: Laurel Springs 146

LAUREL SPRINGS, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD

A. S. CAMPBELL

PLUMBING, HEATING and TINNING

Repairing promptly attended to.

AMERICAN RADIATOR OIL BURNING FURNACES

3 Highland Place SO-2-0537

MAPLEWOOD ELECTRIC SHOP

Electrical Wiring, Appliances Repairing

CHARLES C. VENINO

3 Highland Pl. SO-2-7925

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOSEPH JOINER

Insurance Advisor

Specializing in

Retirement Annuity Bonds Surety Bonds—General Insurance

358 BLOOMFIELD AVE. MO. 2-0659

Ready to Serve You With READY TO WEAR CLOTHES for YOUTH AND MAN

39 years of modern experience.

OPEN EVENINGS

Reliable Outfitters

542 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

Stanley M. Crowell Co.

GUILD OPTICIANS

26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.

Near Church Street

C. JOHNSON & CO.

Incorporated

Window Shades and Awnings Venetian Blinds

9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.

TELEPHONE 2-6208

Agent for Townsend Lawn Mowers! ! !

LAWN SEEDS!!! GARDEN TOOLS!!! FERTILIZERS!!!

Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.

233 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.

PHONES, MO 2-3210—3211

Keep Your Kitchen Cool THIS SUMMER

Use Cold Cuts, Prepared Dishes and Salads from our well-stocked Delicatessen Department.

Montclair Food Co., Inc.

517 Bloomfield Ave. Ph. Mont. 3-0220-1

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE

Reductions from 50 Per Cent

Silver *Individual Millinery*

Hats Ready Made and to Order

40 CHURCH STREET

Genuine Oriental Rugs

Cleaning, Repairing and Bank Storage

J. K. SERAYDARIAN

38 Howe Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

245 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Mont. 2-3803 Ashland 4-5562

BLANCHE-ELAINE CORSET SHOP

Corsets—Brassieres Lingerie—Hosiery

503 Bloomfield Avenue Telephone Montclair 2-9694

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS

Kane's GOWNS SPORTSWEAR

and Sportswear

47 Church Street Montclair New Jersey

Heating and Furnace Oils

A Complete Fuel Service

Authorized 'blue coal' distributor.

R. H. See Coal Co.

116 Glenridge Ave. Montclair, N. J.

Tel. Montclair 3-2121

NEWARK

Royal Rug & Carpet Cleaning Co.

RUG CLEANING and REPAIR SERVICE

ORIENTAL RUGS A SPECIALITY

Rugs Insured While in Our Care

STORAGE

John Pearson, Pres. Harry Kerrian, Mgr.

70 So. 8th St., Newark Market 3-2848

NEWARK *(Continued)*

A. C. BERTHOLON INCORPORATED

INSURANCE

KINNEY BLDG. NEWARK N.J.

MARKET 2-7602 NUTLEY 2-0952

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*

313 George Street

New Brunswick, New Jersey

PHONE 2062

P. J. YOUNG

DRY GOODS COMPANY

New Brunswick, N. J.

Young's for Quality!

TELEPHONE 5300

If It Grows We Have It

DAVIDSON BROS.

Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Fancy Groceries

359 George Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

GAY'S BEAUTY PARLOR

Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Dyeing

Also All Other Branches of Beauty Culture

Phone 1759 46 Livingston Avenue

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Embassy Beauty Shoppe

All Lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts

We have added the new WIRELESS PERMANENT

No chemical heat — No discomfort

"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"

ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN ST.

Orange 3-0880

ABBOTT-HOGAN

Cleaners and Dyers

575 SCOTLAND ROAD

A. W. BLUM

DR. I. R. SILVERS

Optometrists and Opticians

297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141

NEAR DAY STREET

Traflets

Home Made Ice Cream and Candies

TEL. OR. 3-8624

Cor. So. Essex Ave. and Central Ave.

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500

West Orange Motors, Inc.

Authorized Ford Agency

New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes

85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted

All Sizes All Styles — One Price $6.50

ARTHUR KENT, INC.

Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes 68 BROADWAY, Near Main

"Say It With Flowers"

YOUNG & WALDERS

90 VAN HOUTEN STREET

Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

WESTERMAN'S

A Little Folks' Fifth Avenue—in the Heart of Paterson.

Infants' and Juveniles' Wear — Simplex-Flexies

99 Van Houten St., Just Off Main St.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon

BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK

New Address 805 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD — Phone Plfd. 6-8562

TEPPERS'

"A Safe Place to Shop"

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

30 Years of Quality Merchandising

Phone PLFD. 6-0575W Jobbing a Specialty

BERT LUBECK

Carpenter and Builder

802 West Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

MRS. G. O. KELLER INC.

127 Park Avenue and Cor. South and Leland Aves.

Telephones: Plainfield 6-0100 Other Towns WX-2100 (No Toll) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

F. A. KIRCH CO.

HARDWARE

Agents—Best Paints Sold. B. P. S. Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies

201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

PLAINFIELD *(Continued)*

You needn't leave Plainfield

ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

Hosiery, Lingerie, Negligees Gloves—Handkerchiefs

TAYLOR'S HOSIERY SHOP

210 Watchung Ave. (Opp. Post Office) Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823

THE VANITY SHOPPE

All Branches of Beauty Culture Specializing in Permanent Waving

209 East Fifth Street

"The Gossard Corset Shop"

Gossard Front Lacing Combination

FLEXEES — FLEXZIT

Every Garment Fitted

Phone Plfd. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM CHURNED BUTTERMILK

GRADE A MILK

Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.

Quality Farm Products

1208 East Ridgewood Avenue Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER GROCERY STORE

F. KILROY, Prop.

Next to Municipal Building

MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK

CASH GROCER

Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods Complete Line Monarch Brand Products

Visit our store. Compare our prices.

FOSTER'S PAINT & HARDWARE CO.

Fertilizers and Garden Supplies

70 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

BON TON

& J. J. Friedman, Inc.

45 SOUTH BROAD STREET

Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers

PHONE RIDGE. 6-4400

RUTHERFORD

C. BAKELS' SHELL SERVICE STATION

SHELL GASOLINE

Ridge Rd. and Rutherford Ave., Tel. Ru. 2-6914

Try Our New Golden Shell Motor Oil

Cars called for and delivered

For Graduation Give Her FLOWERS

Borschneck & Nott, Inc.

"flowers of distinction"

96 Park Ave. Ru. 2-1552

SUMMIT

Telephone Summit 6-4068

G. I. McNEIL

Upholstering—Draperies Venetian Blinds—Slip Covers

55 Union Place Summit, New Jersey

GLEN-OAKS

A Charming Home Colony At SUMMIT, N. J.

RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Developer — Office: 100 Ashland Rd

TEANECK

A. J. VOLK CO.

Morticians Since 1865

THE COLONIAL HOME Teaneck 6-0202

MORTUARY Hoboken 3-0820

FLOWERS

Perfect Plants and Pleasing Prices

Osmer Eickhoff

CEDAR LANE Tea. 6-7070

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY

222 ELM AVENUE TEA. 6-0411

Delivered in

Teaneck Ridgefield Park

Bogota Hackensack

Home Town Laundries INC.

Front and Water Streets

Launderers, Dry Cleaners Rug Cleaners Insured Fur Storage

TEANECK 6-8700

WESTFIELD

Westfield Flower Growers

SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

Near Nomahokan Park

Flowers From Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion

TEL. WESTFIELD 2-3650

JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, Prop.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS

Large Stocks of

COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE

Quality Service

J. S. IRVING CO.

739 Central Avenue Phone [illegible]030

Marian Y. Martin

announces her association with

WESLEY R. BRAUNSDORF ASSOCIATES

Insurance Counselors Exclusively

53 Elm Street—WESTFIELD—2-3118

AUTOMOBILE—FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES

New York—John 4-5500, Summit 6-4114

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers

Allentown, Pa

"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Flowers for All Occasions

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.

906-912 Hamilton St. Phone 9685

ALLENTOWN, PENN.

Appel JEWELER

The Store of

"FAMOUS" SHOES

Scientific Fitting

WETHERHOLD & METZGER

719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

ARROW SHIRTS HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER

"Outfitters to Men and Boys"

721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.

DEPARTMENT STORE

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

For Graduation

Hamilton, Gruen and Elgin Watches

EARL H. GIER

129 West Fourth Street Telephone 1067

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chas. O. Johnson & Sons

924 Peach Street

Smart Summer Frocks Laces—Linens—Cottons

Priced attractively low.

Our storage vault, being located in our store building, will assure you of direct service; protection against

MOTHS—FIRE—THEFT

Phone 22-359

Our messenger will call. Let us estimate the repairs on your furs. Low summer prices.

The Halle Bros. Co.

116-124 West Tenth

Bridal Lingerie

Complete Assortment

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.

ERIE, Pa. DEPARTMENT STORE

STETSON MILLINERY PRINTZESS COATS BRADLEY KNITWEAR

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.

Direct by Mail Advertising General Printing and Binding

111 WEST 11TH STREET ERIE, PENN

HARRISBURG

CREME LILAS

A Fragrant Non-Greasy Toilet Cream

The Gorgas Stores

16 No. Third Street Uptown, 1212 No. Third Street

I. L. DOUGHERTY

SECOND at STATE

Choice Table Groceries

FRESH MEAT AND POULTRY

Frosted Fruits and Vegetables Cakes, Candies, Nuts

PHONE 8274

HAROLDS CLEANERS and DYERS

May We Serve You?

214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St. Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE

COATS, DRESSES SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY

CABOTS

GOWN SHOP

49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA *(Continued)*

MAIN LINE—Narberth

SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON

316 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.

Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture

Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

J. HOWARD HAY

INCORPORATED

DECORATORS

- Painting
- Paper Hanging
- Upholstering
- Draperies

Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes

TEL. OGONTZ 154

475 York Road, JENKINTOWN, PA.

Quality • Lamb • Beef • Pork • Veal

raiser's

Fresh Poultry a Specialty

GROCERIES—FRUITS VEGETABLES

West Ave. and Leedom St. Ogontz 26

PHILADELPHIA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Baring 3156 daily 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Way Laundry Co.

INCORPORATED

Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor— 3c per sq. ft.

4809 ASPEN STREET BARING 6164

Anna Perrin

Couturiere Française

Gowns, Wraps, Coats and Suits

Created for the Individual Personality

1708 Locust Street Pen. 7830

Are you ready for the Summer with a wave that will not waver?

Our NEW-RAY MACHINELESS WAVE @ $6.50

is the last word in a satisfactory, beautiful permanent wave. Other Permanents, $5.00 and up.

JULIA MILLER'S *Beauty Shop*

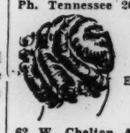
OPEN EVENINGS PEN 8274

1242 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.

Note new address

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Ph. Tennessee 2000 Open Evenings



BEAUX-ARTS

"Where Work Is Art"

BEAUTY SALON

Eternol Shampoo Tint for Faded Gray Hair Zotos—One Minute Frederics Wave

62 W. Chelten Avenue, Germantown, Pa.

PITTSBURGH

W. RALPH BECK

Associated with John H. Beck

6th and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHONE GRANT 3728 HAZEL 4367

Rugs - Carpets - Linoleum

Domestic and Oriental Rugs Cleaned and Repaired

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.

Bellevue, Pa. LInden 3148

SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT AND SALE

Fire and Auto Insurance

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.

Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables

Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue Phone Hiland 3000

Prompt Delivery Service

READING

Reading's Leading Clothiers

now offer colorful summer styles for Sport and Dress.

CROLL & KECK

ALWAYS RELIABLE

622 PENN STREET

WAGNER'S SHOE REPAIR SHOP

THIS PLACE IS THE HOME OF SATISFACTION

19 NORTH 6TH ST. READING, PA.

Distinctive Service

"THE ONLY" CLEANERS

OF READING

308 N. FIFTH ST. Phone 4-8393

KARMELKORN SHOP

Our Own Delicious Homemade Candy and Salted Nuts

P. R. BAUMAN 7 NORTH 6TH ST.

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY

Cleaner Coal

Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP

537-545 Penn Street

A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6

Shoes for Women

WHITE SHOES

Sizes 4 to 9 Widths AAA to C

Exclusively at

POMEROY'S

PENNSYLVANIA *(Continued)*

SCRANTON

Besançon, Florist

329 JEFFERSON AVENUE. TEL. 2-8921

SEND FLOWERS

The perfect gift for Graduation, Weddings, etc.

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.

"Always Busy"

FOOTWEAR

112-116 WYOMING AVE. SCRANTON, PA.

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz

Burschel DAIRY COMPANY

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese

Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

SEWICKLEY

Anderson Automobile Co.

Buick *"It's Buick again!"*

All Night Service

"ESSO" "Quaker State Oils"

BROAD AND CENTENNIAL STREETS Tel. Sewickley 461

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY

ESTABLISHED 1874

"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY

"It's Hegner's if it's Hardware"

Sewickley Pennsylvania

NO MOTH DAMAGE

Gulfspray Insect Destroyer

69c Qt. including Moth Bag; ½-Pt. cans 25c

Frank Menz

House Wiring and Electrical Repairs Rolls for All Makes of Wringers

Washing Machines Repaired. Bell Work

413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

Try HERZBRUN'S

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Tailoring

Cleaning Repairing Pressing

Call Sewickley 289 545 Beaver St.

SWARTHMORE

MARTEL'S

Chester Rd.-Rutgers Ave. Phone 2100

RUMFORD ALL PHOSPHATE Baking Powder The Two-to-One Leavener

Tailor and Furrier Dry Cleaning

J. PECKERMAN

10 Park Avenue Phone 1727

JEWELER

FRED A. FISH

21 So. Ave., Media Med. 1762-W

1937 Dodge and Plymouth

on Display at

RUMSEY'S

YALE AND RUTGERS AVE.

REAL ESTATE

EDWARD L. NOYES

13 So. Chester Road

UPPER DARBY

MOSELEY'S

Valet Call Service

FRENCH DRY CLEANING AND DYEING, ALTERING AND REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF WEARING APPAREL

Ph. Boulevard 1441 7402 Marshall Road

WILKES-BARRE

POMEROY'S

Growing Girls' Department

It has been said that there is not a more troublesome period for a mother than between her daughter's twelfth and sixteenth birthdays. Chiefly in an effort to aid mother and, too, to dress daughter perfectly, our Growing Girls' Department was established. Fresh, new Cinderella Frocks up to $1.98 and Silk Dresses up to $9.98.

WILKINSBURG

Cronenweth's Dry Cleaners

735 ROSS AVE. PE 0844 — 420 LIBRARY ST. BR 1553

EXPERT REPAIR SERVICE

We maintain an especially trained personnel for the handling of Rugs. Drapes and Curtains.

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA

Famous for Delicious Foods

FUR STORAGE

Dry Cold Storage Vaults on Premises Insured Against Fire, Theft and Moths. Minimum charge, $2.50

YORK FUR SHOP

31 N. George St., York, Pa. Tel. 46200

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A White Blockade

Monitor Camera Club from Chester A. Voight, Taft, Calif.

Flock of Sheep Blocking a California Highway

Lines About Leaders—72

By a Staff Artist

Franz Liszt

(1811-1886)

FRANZ LISZT was a great musical authority of his time.
He was born in the little town of Raiding, in Hungaria.
His father worked there as a land agent of Prince Esterhazy.
Young Franz incessantly pleaded to commence piano lessons.
But his parents refused to listen, because of his extreme youth.
Then one day the child heard a concerto for the first time.
He knew nothing of music, yet he played it through from memory.
This impressed his father so much that he yielded to him.
And from now on the boy spent every spare moment at the piano.

AT 9 he appeared in public in the Palace of Presbourg.
The child improvised, he fascinated; purses flew wide open.
In an hour the little family of Raiding had become famous.
This prompted Mr. Liszt to take his son to Vienna at once.
At 10 years the boy gave a concert before 4000 auditors.
He opened the program with a fantasia of his own composition.
As he finished, Beethoven rushed to the stage and kissed him.

NOW father, mother and son were arriving together in Paris.
Again Franz enchanted the public, who loaded him with gifts.
Here he was little Liszt; in London he became Master Liszt.
But, in spite of such success, he entertained his somber moods.
Being carried to the stage in his manager's arms disgusted him:
This praise belonged to the child and not to the artist!
He cherished the desire to withdraw into monastic solitude.
Then eastern Europe called Franz back to celebrate him.
In Presbourg, people escorted him in a torchlight procession.
In Berlin, they wore his portrait in brooches, kissed his hands.
He was now rolling toward Moscow, drawn by six white horses.
Many years thus followed, bringing about irresistible fame.

EAGER to compose, the artist finally settled at Weimar.
In 1844 he agreed to be the conductor at the Court theater.
He would become the advocate of the rising musical generation.
He would perform new works regardless of immediate success.
With this thought in view, the master discovered Schumann.
He supported Franck, encouraged Brahms, promoted Berlioz.
He had the scorned operas of Wagner played for the first time.
This did not completely interrupt the tours abroad, however.
But, to gain time, his secretary used to precede him in cities.
The envoy made the programs, prepared the performances.
Liszt arrived by the next coach and was told what to play.

A STAY in Rome opened a new period in the musician's life.
Rome awoke the mysticism of his youth, he became Abbé Liszt.
When back in Weimar, his prodigious activity increased.
He founded a free conservatory to give an opportunity to all.
He composed with more consecration, more vigor, than ever.
In 1876 Bayreuth opened its door to an audience of elite.
Liszt set out at the head of the procession of pilgrims.
He had scarcely reached the venerated spot when he wrote:
The immense genius of Wagner has surmounted everything.
Then the day came when the beloved master was carried away.
He had enjoyed the admiration of Europe for over 65 years.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
Copyright 1937 by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Two Mischievous Kids

Monitor Camera Club from L. A. Willahan, Los Angeles

Trying to Be Helpful on Wash Day

Sunbonnet Sue

Come With Me To Mexico

27

Through the Mountains

Your motor climb from Tamazunchale to the tops of those mountains whose ragged tops you barely see, will be an unforgettable experience. And although you will be traveling southward, you will gradually leave below you the lush, rank, steaming growth of the Torrid Zone, and find yourself high up in a climate and vegetation that is, in every way except geographical location, the North Temperate Zone. And you can drive your car up into the snows farther south and get a sample of the Frigid Zone.

The Moctezuma River will spread beside you its sudsy blueness as you begin your climb. Now it will hide for a while; and your next view of it will be not of a broad river, but a far looking down on, a streamlet of jade. And finally, when you peer down at it from the mountain tops, it will remind you of a gray-blue little snake.

At kilometer 350 you will swing around over a tortuous terrain, a spectacularly confused folding of wild green ridges; the vista is called El Purgatorio.

At 340 you may have to hold your breath as you come out onto the sheer Cantil de Espejo (Cahn-teel' da' Ace-pay'-ho—"steep rock of mirror"), and again between 334 and 333 as you cling precariously to Cantil de la Mona (Mo'-nah—"monkey"). The mountains nearest you will be bright green; the next range towering above will be darker; and those countless sierras beyond will blend through all the blues into a faint jagged haze.

Near 327, at Puerto Obscuro (Pooayr'-to Obe-skoo'-ro — "dark pass"), you will be astonished to see, far up on the steep slope, a cluster of high-perched thatched bamboo huts, with banana trees and palms growing in profusion. For a moment you may think that a bit of Africa has been transplanted for you.

At Palomas (k. 308) you will have to slow down to a walk unless you don't mind missing first an amazing expanse choked with peaks on one side of the crest, and then a thrilling Switzerland on the other.

The route between kilometer 307 and 300 is well named "Culebra" (Koo-lay'-brah — "snake"), for it winds and twists through a pinnacled wonderland that is positively no place for a driver who is easily excited or who can't talk without using his hands!

All this stupendous piece of engineering, darting through mysterious passes, and then flashing out to a dizzy clinging to a cliff, has been accomplished with no grade exceeding 6 per cent; and although one might wish for more provisions for parking so that the driver could pause at a scenic spot to look back over what he has been missing, the road (except where construction is in progress) will easily permit two cars to pass.

Hats off again to Vincente Cortés Herrera; and a sober thought of gratitude for the hundreds of Indian workmen who gave their all in order that you and I might drive, in high, to the top of the world.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

The Wise and the Unwise

This is ever the difference between the wise and the unwise; the latter wonders at what is unusual: the wise wonders at the usual.—Emerson.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's another quotation for cryptographers to decipher:

"IPQF JT MJLF UIF TVO,

XIJDI, BT XF KPVSOFZ UPXBSE

JU, DBTUT UIF TIBEPX PG PVS

CVSEFO CFIJOE VT."—*TBGVFM

*TGJMFT.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the original, now the poetic name, of Canada's most extreme southeast province —— add the number of letters in the name of the famous valley in that Province known as "Great Britain's Apple Orchard" ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the capital and largest city of the Province ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the famous poem by Longfellow which deals with this region ——, and divide by the number of letters in the name by which this Province is known today ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

June, the month of roses, suggests the following change. Following the usual rules, try changing STEM to ROSE in 10 moves—or fewer.

What is the Frontage?

A city lot has a depth which is three times the frontage. It contains 12,675 square feet. What is the frontage?

Fun With Antonyms

Ten more words and their antonyms to be matched. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	acknowledge	commend	
2	impel	vacate	
3	prohibit	repudiate	1
4	declare	retain	
5	oppose	increase	
6	honor	permit	
7	distribute	deter	
8	retard	assent	
9	malign	suppress	
10	occupy	discredit	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

An Imperial Census

In Luke 2:1 we are informed that the Emperor Caesar Augustus issued a decree that, as our Common Version has it, "all the world should be taxed." Since the word translated "taxed" means more literally "enrolled," the meaning is that Augustus passed an edict requiring that a census be taken throughout his far-flung dominions, not unjustifiably referred to from the standpoint of that day, as "all the world."

Palestine being at this time a part of the Roman Empire, the edict was of course applicable within its borders. Hence it came about that Joseph with Mary the virgin made their way to the village of Bethlehem, which might be called Joseph's "home town," there to have their names duly enrolled. It is true that this list of names might be used as the basis for future taxation, but it is at least clear that at this time no taxes were paid.

Brevities

Punch: In America a conjurer performed at a zoo in order to see how the inmates responded to his tricks. Only the ostriches appeared to be impressed—but then ostriches, as we know, will swallow anything.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Whether the court has 9, 13 or 15 Justices, its picture will show Charles Evans Hughes in the middle, but not on the fence.

Detroit News: It must be a tremendous experience to wear a five-pound crown through a long crowded day—it feels so good when you take it off.

Troy (N. Y.) Record: In his love for the Dionne quintuplets, Dr. Dafoe no doubt realizes the handicap of having only two knees.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Hope is like the sun, which, as we journey toward it, casts the shadow of our burden behind us."—Samuel Smiles

Factual Figuring: 6 (Acadia) plus 9 (Annapolis) minus 7 (Halifax) times 10 (Evangeline) divided by 10 (Nova Scotia) equals 8

Letter Changing: Stem, seem, seam, bean, beat, boat, moat, molt, mole, role, rose.

What is the Frontage?: 65 feet.

Fun With Antonyms: Acknowledge—repudiate; impel—deter; prohibit—permit; declare—suppress; oppose—assent; honor—discredit; distribute—retain; retard—increase; malign—commend; occupy—vacate.

In Lighter Vein

Unnecessary

It was a very small station in the Highlands, and to the solitary railway official in view the English woman visitor was calling: "Portah, portah, come here at once!"

"What d'ye want?" that worthy asked.

"I've lost my luggage," she called.

"Then," came the retort, "for what wad ye be wanting a porter?"—Tit-Bits.

Little Helper

Mr. Jones was planting potatoes, and little Joan was following him round.

"Here you are, daddy," she exclaimed when he had finished. "I've picked up all those potatoes you kept dropping."—Pearson's.

—Humorist

The Zoo Lions Get the Coronation Spirit

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Traveling Bookkeeper

Many small business establishments, especially restaurants, require the services of a part-time bookkeeper. A man who caters to this kind of work in Los Angeles has equipped his truck especially for the purpose, with wide, airy windows, desks, filing cabinets, an adding machine, and other equipment.

In his itinerant office, he parks at his client's door, quickly performs his duties, and drives on to the next customer.

This unique service has proved especially helpful to concerns which conduct their business in limited space, with little or no desk room for a bookkeeper.

Could Have Been Much Worse

A man was standing disconsolately in the depot of an Ozark village. On being asked by the station agent why he looked so forlorn, he replied: "Why, I've just missed that train by only half a minute!"

"Oh, is that all?" said the agent. "Why, to look at ye, a body'd think ye'd missed it by at least half an hour!"

Suitable

Mable: "Could you suggest something suitable for a girl friend's birthday?"

Clerk: "How about these bookends?"

Mable: "Just the thing! She always reads the ends before she does the beginning." — Toronto Globe-Mail.

One Day Slipped By

"Six days' notice, cook? I suppose you mean a week's notice?"

"No, m'm. I forgot to tell you yesterday."—London News.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Exact Wording

Question: Is it permissible for a board of trustees, in sending a letter to the members of a church, to change or add to in any way the exact wording of a motion voted on by the corporate body?

Answer: Not if the letter purports to give the exact motion. If it purports merely to give the gist of the motion or summarize the action taken, some leeway would be allowable; but nothing should be done that would change the sense of the motion.

Quotation for Today

A GREAT art in life is the capacity to extract a flavor from something not obviously flavored.—A. E. COPPARD.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Two Bills

(Rochester Democrat and Chronicle)

Newark, N. Y.

Aesop and Grimm of fairy tale fame may have offered the acme of animal and fowl combinations but even they dreamed of no stranger companionship than exists today on the farm of Charlie De Wilde.

Here on this 30-acre farm, day and night, from dawn till dawn, two barnyard pals, a goose and a horse, sally through life together.

"Big Bill," the horse, and "Little Bill," the goose, are inseparable. They go through the day's chores together, they eat together, they sleep together. Charlie thinks the affections of Little Bill somewhat forced upon his plodding, 14-year-old work horse companion, but Big Bill apparently objects none at all.

The brown and white gander is the object of chief interest, since he apparently has given up all else in life save only to protect and befriend his aging "big brother." For that matter, it is almost seven years since he himself was a gosling.

"It all began a year ago, when Billie the Goose got stuck half way through a wire fence at the edge of the pasture," Charlie began. "He set up some awful screaming and honking, and Billie the Horse, who was grazing peacefully at the same spot, got excited, reared, and delivered a kick at the wired enclosure and the fowl was sprung loose. That was all, but the thankful bird has never since left the side of his rescuer."

Never once in a long morning's work has the bird been known to leave his charge for a drink in the near-by brook.

When the day's work is done, the gander follows his friend into his stall, eats ground oats and corn with him from the same manger, and finally retires for the night on the horse's back.

On workless days Billy the Goose follows Billy the Horse into the pasture and promenades back and forth with him all day. Other horses dare not come near, and Big Bill has been known to stop and look back if he plodded ahead too fast for his temperamental protector.

Daily Anecdote

What Will He Write Next?

While poring through the books in a second-hand stall, George Bernard Shaw found a volume containing his own plays. It was marked down very low. The volume was inscribed to a friend beneath whose name on the fly leaf was written, "With the compliments of George Bernard Shaw."

Mr. Shaw bought the book and wrote under the inscription, "With renewed compliments. G. B. S." Then he sent it again to the original recipient.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Circle Dance

With soft chalk, draw several large circles on the floor. Everyone dances until the music ceases; and then each couple must decide whether to stand inside or outside a circle. The hostess asks one of the guests to draw a card from a box. This card will read, "All couples inside the circle sit down" or "All couples outside the circle sit down."

When the couples thus eliminated have left the floor, the music begins again. Elimination is continued in the same manner until only one couple is left. A prize may be offered to the winners.—L. L. D., Los Angeles.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hip, Hip, Hooray*

By LE PELLEY

TUBBY — WHAT'S THE MATTER? WHERE ARE YOU GOING??
TUBBY!! WHAT ARE YOU DOING? HERE'S YOUR TIE! HEY—WHY ARE YOU TAKING OFF YOUR SHIRT?
TUBBY F'GOODNESS' SAKE!
SPER-LOSH
NOT A BAD IDEA — I'LL BE WITH YOU IN A SECOND!!!
YIPEEE

Animal Town—*Ape Apes Something Worth While*

By DUMMER

HERE COMES THAT GROUCHY GORILLA, WHAT WILL OUR ANIMALS DO?
AS I'M THE ONLY ONE WHO CAN HANDLE THIS BIG APE, I'LL HAVE TO DO IT MYSELF"
OUR ANIMAL AVIATORS HAVE INVADED MR. GORILLAS DOMAIN AND IS HE UP-SET?
WHAT DO YOU MEAN YOU BIG BULLY, TEARING THROUGH THE JUNGLE, BEATING ON YOUR CHEST? YOU SHOULD BE ASHAMED OF YOURSELF. WE ANIMAL TOWNERS CAME DOWN HERE WITH OUR GOOD-WILL MESSAGES
OH! FRIEND MOUSEY, I FEEL SO SORRY. FORGIVE ME!
I EXPECTED TO FIND MOUSEY RUNNING AWAY
I'M THE BIGGEST APE IN THE WORLD, BUT FROM NOW, I'M GOING TO APE GOOD WILL."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

What Wage Laws Can Do

EFFORTS to regulate wages by law have a long history in America. Such legislation is neither an innovation exclusively of the New Deal, nor did it begin unheralded in the agitation for minimum wage or maximum hour laws by states around the opening of the present century. To find the first wage legislation on the continent it is necessary to go back almost to the first white settlers in New England.

But the object of that lawmaking, in sharp contrast to the Black-Connery bill now in the United States Senate, was to fix not a minimum but a maximum within which the pay of artisans should be held. Those were days not of unemployment but of great scarcity of labor while cheap land beckoned to any mechanic to become a planter.

The Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630 ordered,

> That Carpenters, Joyners, Brickelayers, Sawers and Thatchers shal not take above 2s. a day, and 16d. a day if they have meate and drinke, nor any man shall give more, under paine of 10s. to taker and giver.

Three years later the colonial court tried more sternly to control rates for other craftsmen. But in the face of the demand for skills the effort at regulation broke down and was repealed. Twenty years afterward Virginia not only fixed wages but impressed workmen into its town-building activities—with the result merely of driving mechanics out of the colony.

Laws for putting a floor under wages have proved perhaps somewhat more successful than did these for putting a ceiling over them. Indeed, the colonial orders doubtless had some effect in so far as the setting of wage rates tends to be influenced by folk custom. Yet in general, economic forces far outweigh the statute book in the labor market.

Australia has had minimum wage laws in the State of Victoria for forty years, and these have spread to other states and to a wide range of occupations including men as well as women. In Great Britain minimum wage legislation has been firmly established since 1909, extending since the early '20's even to agricultural workers. Such legislation exists in Canada, South Africa, Argentina and most of the larger European countries. Notwithstanding legal obstacles, at least eighteen American states have enacted similar statutes.

Such widespread invoking of minimum wage laws must imply that they are not exactly futile. At the same time, experience indicates they are not a panacea.

The minimum wage law is not a way of raising the whole level of worker rewards and well-being. It is obvious that merely passing a law does not increase the body of goods and services to be divided as national income. Only production can do that. The truer the quality of justice that prevails in the division, the better the processes of production and distribution are facilitated; but outside of that result there is no such thing as effectively legislating better pay for everybody.

The correct definition of a minimum wage law does not embody that misconception. It is simply what the word "minimum" implies—a bottom to level up the pay of an unfortunate few in the very lowest wage group.

On this basis even that critical analyst, Prof. F. W. Taussig of Harvard, conceded a score of years ago,

> It may be well that there is need of regulating and protecting the wages of women and of prescribing minimum rates for those in the lowest group. The conditions of their employment are such as to lead easily to "unfair" wages—wages kept low by taking advantage of timidity, ignorance, lack of mobility, lack of bargaining power. . . . Collective bargaining through organization, difficult enough for the more independent and better-trained women, is almost out of the question for the lowest group.

This is substantially the ground taken by that clause of the Black-Connery bill which would empower the proposed Labor Standards Board to intervene only when it has reason to believe that "owing to the inadequacy or ineffectiveness of the facilities for collective bargaining, wages lower than a minimum fair wage" are being paid in a given occupation.

In this respect it becomes a complement to the Wagner Labor Relations Act, for whereas that statute assured the right of collective bargaining which is normally exercised by the more skilled and highly paid workers, a minimum wage law undertakes to obtain justice for the lowest paid, least skilled and least organizable.

So long as such a law and its administrators seek no more than justice in striking the equation between the worker's product and his pay, the effort may succeed. If they are swept ahead of themselves by sentimentality, enthusiasm or politics, complications and possible disaster are in store. The Black-Connery bill includes much more than Professor Taussig's wage theory and much that is impractical. To conclude with a paradox, if it is enacted, it probably will be the more successful the less is expected of it.

Why Reprisal?—Why Attack?

IN ATTEMPTING again to find common ground for "keeping the ring" around Spain, British and French statesmen can afford to let the totalitarian states appraise soft answers as weakness.

Already statements from official quarters in London seem to reassure Germany of support in its claims against the Spanish Loyalist Government rather than to stress extralegal aspects of the reprisal at Almeria. Yet this may be no more than strategic, and good strategy, too.

For if the shelling of Almeria has not helped Germany's case as much as would exhaustive efforts on her part to obtain proper amends for the Loyalists's bombing of the pocket battleship Deutschland, there are still insistent questions as to the reason back of the Spaniards' provocative action.

Before offering too hasty or fervent support to the Loyalists' position, those powers which have been trying so hard to preserve the non-intervention agreement may well reflect on the possibility that the bombing of the Deutschland was calculated to bring Germany out in the open as an active enemy of Loyalist Spain, to destroy the neutrality agreement and force the democracies to play a sterner part than heretofore in checking intervention.

One other possible reason has been discussed: that the withdrawal of foreign troops from Spain, for which Britain and France have been working and which had begun to appeal to influential opinion in Germany, would be possible only on terms unsatisfactory to the Loyalists, who therefore took drastic measures to keep Germany in the field.

A more plausible reason, of course, is that utter lack of reason that characterizes human behavior in wartime.

Twenty-Five Bold Men

TWENTY-FIVE members of Congress—out of a total in House and Senate of 531—voted to sustain President Roosevelt's veto of the bill giving veterans the privilege of extending their temporary Government insurance by another five years. Twelve senators and thirteen representatives were bold enough to stand up against the pressure of the most-feared lobby in the nation.

We would not say that all who voted to override the veto knuckled under to pressure politics; some of them have exhibited their independence on other occasions and may have been convinced that this measure was justified.

We do say that the history of veterans' legislation in the United States exhibits a remarkable series of presidential vetoes of privileges or money granted to a special group—with the vetoes consistently overridden by Congress. No other lobby in Washington—not even the tariff lobby in the flowery days of Grundy, not even the labor lobby in the booming days of Lewis—can show such a record for stampeding Congresses and overriding Presidents.

And we do say—with no animosity for veterans, labor, tariff beneficiaries or any other special interest group—that such pressures gravely imperil the American system of representative government. And it is a non-partisan danger. One Republican Senator, Mr. Borah, is listed among the latest band of independents.

Overhauling the New Haven

PLANS for reorganizing the financial structure of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad just submitted to federal authorities are the outcome of nearly two years' intensive effort to salvage the corporate wreckage of what was once New England's premier railroad. A casual glance at the complicated project devised by financial experts since the company came within the jurisdiction of the Federal District Court of Connecticut under the requirements of the Federal Bankruptcy Act in 1935, indicates that not even the energy displayed during a career of profligate expansion under the monopolistic management of Charles Mellen exceeded the efforts expended by the present regime to rescue the road from its legacy of debt.

Under the plan submitted to the Federal Court and the Interstate Commerce Commission, the trustees hope to reduce the New Haven's fixed charges to one half their previous yearly demand. This is the most significant single factor in the proposed reorganization. The tremendous sum of interest paid annually on indebtedness incurred under previous extravagant policies has clamped the brakes on the road for years. During the depression, those fixed charges were too much for the system to haul.

In submitting their reorganization plan, the trustees acknowledge the drastic demands it makes upon its investors. Whether such sacrifices it would require are more than can reasonably be allowed is a question which the courts and the ICC must now decide.

If the reorganization plan meets with federal approval, then it is not unlikely that the New Haven will gradually regain its place as one of New England's soundest public service enterprises. The steady improvement made by eastern railroads since the general rate reductions augurs well for the New Haven's future. But much depends on the ruling federal authorities make on the road's refinancing plan.

Calendar Reformers

Book News of the Day

IT WOULD be cruel punishment indeed to have to listen to the same after-dinner speaker champion some none-too-popular cause time and again, with repetitious details. Fortunately, reading the published speeches of Elizabeth Achelis on THE WORLD CALENDAR (New York: Putnam. $2) one can slip out a back door after the main course, or slide over such paragraphs or speeches as sound too familiar after the second or third telling.

But there really is a wealth of valuable information in the 189 pages of this history book of calendars. All systems of calculating days and months are considered—and what's wrong with each of them. As one might suspect, however, since the author is president of the World Calendar Association organized in 1930 and president of the central co-ordinating committee at Geneva, she seems to lean toward the "perpetual" calendar—every year the same, every quarter-year identical, balanced in structure, harmonious in arrangement, conforming to the solar year of 365.2422 days, and to the natural seasons.

* * *

But the Common Man, or Man on the Street, wants to know what's wrong with our present index to days and months, beyond the lamentable fact that Sundays, holidays and paydays don't seem to come round often enough.

Lest such a trustful person go uneducated, or fall into the clutches of a thirteen-month calendar reformer (who advocates, by the way, a Friday the 13th for every month) let it be known that the World Calendar satisfies both those who believe Easter should be married for keeps to either March or April, and those who want a December "Y" day, corresponding to December 31, but child of neither the old year nor the new.

There is much to be said for uniformity in the calendar, particularly from the standpoint of business. Modern living needs the convenience and regularity of months which do not vary in length from twenty-eight to thirty-one days, or half years having from 181 to 184 days, or dates which jump around from month to month until they cover every day in the week.

* * *

The author would correct all this, giving thirty-one days to January, April, July and October, with the first day of these months always a Sunday. February, May, August and November would each have thirty days, with the first always a Wednesday. The remaining months would likewise have thirty days, but the first would always be a Friday.

All of which might facilitate statistical comparisons, co-ordinate the different time periods and stabilize holidays—but what about that popular verse that starts off, "Thirty days hath September"? On the other hand, what would happen if we had to throw away last year's clocks every January 1, or install new kitchen scales, buy new watches, change the tape measure or remodel our ideas on inches, pounds and ounces. That's exactly what happens to the calendar.

Perhaps, after all, the tale is worth retelling, for we have been since the time of the early Egyptians, Medes and Persians getting what we have today—and there's still plenty of room for improvement.

H. B. N.

A Challenge to World Statesmanship

On the Great Pyramid

AN EMINENT British novelist declares that, in his extensive travels, he sedulously avoids places "where these are things that must be seen." That means, we may take it, that he shuns conventional travel, itineraries, programs and plans. "Arrive Bangkok 10 a. m. See temples. Lunch at hotel 1 o'clock. Sail at 3 for Saigon." Well, I agree with the novelist. Far better fireside travels, unhurried and unflurried.

Nevertheless, I compromise a little. There are things that must be done, achievements necessary before the full degree of post-graduate in travel can be gained. If you cross the equator for the first time in a big liner you are perhaps induced to take part in a somewhat uncomfortable ceremony, after which Father Neptune, who has come aboard to conduct it, presents you with a properly embellished certificate informing all and sundry that you are now a full-fledged veteran of the Seven Seas, of his broad domains, and entitled to travel on them without let or hindrance henceforth to the extent of your pleasure.

Thus to be qualified as to land travel is not so simple. There are things that must be done. Let us consult together. There is, for example, the Bright Angel Trail. Yes, I know, you did that years and years ago. So did I. But have you stood on the topmost point of the Chinese Wall on a December day, while your guide and donkey man made tea in the shelter of a ruined watchtower? Have you made a voyage by small trading schooner a thousand miles from Papeete to the farthest of the Outer Isles? Have you ascended to the Sugar Loaf in Rio Janeiro by the unique and thrilling wire-rope aerial "railway"? Have you crossed Siberia by train, seen the Cambodian girls dance in the light of torches in the court at Angkor Wat, wandered among the mighty columns at Karnak on a moonlit night?

* * *

These are a few of the things that must be done. There is another, an important one, the ascent of the Great Pyramid, and that is what we are going to do now. Do not scoff at it as a trifling feat, in case you have made the climb three or four times. Nobody pretends that it is an outstanding achievement, but the fact remains that relatively few of the thousands of annual visitors to Egypt have seen the wonderful view from the top.

The eminent Mr. Baedeker says "the effort is not inconsiderable," and that is a reasonable and conservative way to put it. He adds that it is usual to employ three "ghaffirs," these being guides, helpers and purveyors of historical misinformation. About the foot of the Pyramid, as you ascend the gentle slope from the end of the Cairo tramline, they gather insistently about you, a score or more. One declares he aided the Prince of Wales, another has a well-thumbed letter from a poet laureate, a third is the son of one who knew Mark Twain.

For myself, however, I shall do with one "ghaffir" or none at all. Why three, indeed? "Well, sir, one takes your right hand, one your left, the third pushes and—"

"But, look you, my friend. Either I climb the Pyramid or I do not. I do not propose to be carried up!"

Ensues considerable argument with the commander of the guard. He scrutinizes me closely, apparently to discover whether I am equal to the "not inconsiderable" feat. At last he waves his hand. "Let's go," says my single "ghaffir," who has piloted many an American up and down the steep rock pile.

* * *

Up fifty feet or so to the entrance of the great chamber inside the Pyramid there are fairly even steps. Then you make your way along a narrow ledge in the wake of your guide, stepping warily, somewhat as a cat negotiating the high ridgepole of a house in the moonlight. You ascend gradually until at about a quarter of the way to the top you come to the northeast corner of the Pyramid and up this you continue the ascent.

The distance to be covered is about 800 feet, the perpendicular height of the Great Pyramid being 465, and so the angle of ascent is more than forty-five degrees. You mount from rock to rock, devoting yourself single-mindedly to your task, disregarding the fact that beneath you the huge mass of stone seems to fall away very sharply. Often the "step" you must take is as much as three feet. Rarely is it less than two, which is the reason for the numerous assistants employed by the conventional tourist.

But if you are going to climb the Great Pyramid, why, by all means climb it. It is amazing how much satisfaction the relatively modest feat will bring to you after you have returned to the bottom to gaze up at the vast pile and contemplate the steep trail you have traversed. Leisurely movement and a steady head bring you through famously, and you are at the top before you realize it, nor conscious of any unusual effort.

Then, in a quarter of an hour or so, you are on the ground once more, receiving complacently the congratulations of your guide upon your prowess. Out of your complacence he expects a few extra piastres which you cheerfully award. You have done one more of the things that must be done.

M. T. G.

A Rhode Island Patriot Warns His People

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is with great pleasure that I read Tully Nettleton's reports from Philadelphia. You may be able to use a letter from a Rhode Island Radical:

Wednesday. May 23, 1787

To the People of Rhodeisland!

Alexander Hamilton is a dangerous young man. I greatly fear he wants to be a Caesar. I have heard him speak down in New York. He says it is unfair to give equal representation to Rhodeisland and to New York. He talks of National Government, of a National Commerce Power, and of a National Bank. He raves about National Energy and National Stability.

What will become of the Sovereignty of our States? Where is the Freedom we fought a war for? Will it turn into slavish subservience to the tyrants of New York and Philadelphia, and to speculators in government securities?

People of Rhodeisland! Don't put your trust in this Convention. It is sinister and subversive. And Hamilton is a Britisher born.

The delegates have been instructed by their states "to form a National Government adequate to the exigencies of Government and of the Union, and to reduce the articles of confederation into such form as to accomplish these purposes."

But we all know that Hamilton wants to destroy the Articles of Confederation. We can already hear Hamilton and Madison's answer. They will no doubt say that if "the two parts of the instruction cannot be made to coincide, the less important shall give way to the more important part."

And hear their treason further! "A National and adequate government," they will dare to say, "cannot possibly be effected by alterations and provisions in the Articles of Confederation. The States must expect real revision of a most important character."

Revision! Revision away! Is not that enough? And I have heard Hamilton talk of the mutability of public councils. He wants to save the people from their own errors and delusions.

I say it is counter-revolutionary. The Horror of a stronger government! Hamilton talks of Senators with life terms. I have heard him. His Congress will be supreme. It will take away our armies, select our Governors for us, and squeeze us dry of all our ancient liberties.

People of Rhodeisland! Boycott the Convention!

Patriot

Providence, Rhodeisland.

[Editor's Note.—The delegates from Rhode Island never came.]

Shadow Over the Parole System

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The arrest recently of a young Boston boy charged with driving a stolen car through congested city streets at eighty miles an hour, resulting in a fatal accident, has focused public attention on a glaring evil prevalent in the courts.

For some time Massachusetts has been among the more progressive states in its treatment of criminals both in court and in prison after sentence has been passed. The probation and parole systems are but two of the advanced methods resorted to in this State for the handling of lawbreakers. These systems help to reduce the prison population, lessening the burden on society and making for more wholesome conditions in already overcrowded institutions. Criminologists believe, particularly in the case of first offenders, that judicious use of probation does more to prevent individuals from becoming habitual criminals than incarcerating them where they will come in contact with incorrigibles.

Therein lies the evil to be corrected. Injudicious use of probation (and parole) has done much harm. There seems to be little justification for a youth having his freedom who since April, 1936, has been arrested on four distinct charges prior to the current offense: larceny, driving a car without authority, larceny again, and finally robbery while armed. There is particular reluctance on the part of justices, and rightly, to sentence youths in their teens to state institutions. But only the exercise of greatest sagacity by the court and removal of the all too often present specter of politics can eliminate such cases as the present one, which cause a shadow of doubt to fall across an otherwise highly respected system.

West Newton, Mass.

J. C. B.

The Wide Horizon

"Managing" in Vermont

FROM THE DIARY OF A FEMININE OBSERVER

By Adelaide Stedman

VERMONT is different! On May 7, when Governor Aiken came out thirteenth in a Spelling Bee, it was front-page news in the Brattleboro Daily Reformer.

When the luggage of one of the little theater groups scattered sparsely through the State was being unloaded before a Vermont homestead, the driver sighed, "Well, here comes another load of sin!"

When the United States Government offered $18,000,000 to open up a Green Mountain scenic highway, the State turned it down. This was "news" on a national scale.

Yes, Vermont is different; and in nothing more individual than its general attitude toward federal funds.

Vermont's Governor, George Aiken, is from Putney, a village about thirty miles from the Massachusetts border. I talked with him there about some of these Vermont "differences."

About the highway, Governor Aiken explained: "We turned it down, because we wished to go on record against unnecessary expenditures of money, and besides," his eyes twinkled, "we didn't want it. A couple of the northern counties," he amended carefully, "would have been helped by being opened up to tourist traffic. But on the whole—we didn't want it."

Vermont has no objection to United States services if they don't touch its susceptibilities,

"We work well with the Forestry Service," Governor Aiken continued. "We like the Bug Boys. The CCC is all right. But we turned down projects of the Resettlement Administration because we will not submit to any federal control of an acre of our land. We'll manage."

* * *

This determination "to manage" if any loss of independence threatens, governs the State's attitude toward relief.

"Right here in Putney," the Governor boasted, "last winter we were entitled to a quota of fourteen for Federal Work Relief, and there were fourteen who really needed it. In order to qualify, they had to take a free handout, to actually 'get on relief.' Only two of the fourteen were willing to do this. The other twelve 'managed.'"

The case of George Helmer illustrates what this "much publicized" Vermont "managing" actually means. Helmer is not his name, but he is a very real person. His yearly income for the last five years would make statisticians talk gravely of subsistence levels.

George and his wife had just taken up a small tract of rented land to farm and had started to put up a shack, when the hard times began. That same winter they had a baby. It was a situation ripe for government assistance. But George did not go on relief. Somehow the house was finished, though the materials used consisted mostly of Yankee ingenuity, the ability to use something which was intended for something else. For months George walked three miles to and from Putney for the baby's milk. By the time spring came, however, and hours were valuable, he "managed" a conveyance. He traded for a horse. The horse looked as if it had come through the Civil War. It had a veteran's gait. It was hitched to what resembled a river barge, mounted on automobile wheels from the village dump. There was no driver's seat. But, standing like a Roman charioteer, George succeeded in coaxing his steed to town and back for provisions.

* * *

The woods and brooks yielded a little game and fish. The truck garden went into cans. The baby did not suffer from malnutrition. The baby was a Vermont baby. "It managed."

Now George has a few chickens, a couple of ducks, a rabbit family, a good garden, a potato patch and an old, old automobile. He hasn't saved the license money yet this spring, but he will. There is a poll tax to pay first. Vermont independence sometimes comes a little high. But right this minute George is working on the state roads, paid by state money.

The Helmer family have no inferiority complex. George would argue about bird and animal life on terms of equality with the keeper of the park at Windsor Castle. His wife chats about flowers with the air of one of the ladies of the Garden Club, and you never leave without a bouquet. Neither feels either poor or oppressed.

And they are typical.

Vermont is no land of heroes. Everlasting thrift and penny watching easily degenerates into niggardliness. Stiff-necked pride has its ugly side. But sturdy, stubborn independence of spirit seems as indigenous as the yearly crop of rocks which comes up through the soil.

Mirror of World Opinion

Good Movies Pay

THE next time a movie producer rises to point out that the public gets only the kind of pictures it wants, he can be confronted with Will H. Hays. In his annual report, our movie tsar asserts that the public wants good pictures. "Films based on the great works of drama and literature no longer are made in the resigned expectation that they must fail at the box office." . . .

It should be noted that Mr. Hays speaks of films based on great works of drama and literature. In other words, it must be good art, but also widely accepted art. This is a point overlooked by producers, who seem to think it must be a choice between the commercial product and the arty. There is a public which is neither herd nor clique.—*New York Times.*